

Henry 4th 1796
CHRONOLOGICAL ABRIDGEMENT
OF THE 9210 *approx*
LIFE AND REIGN
OF
HENRY IV. surnamed the Great;
LXIIId. KING OF FRANCE.
EXHIBITING A CONCISE VIEW
OF
THE STATE OF EUROPE,
from 1553 to 1610.

With an APPENDIX, containing,
ANECDOTES, BON MOTS, REPORTEES, &c.

Serving to illustrate the
CHARACTER OF HENRY THE GREAT.

L O N D O N :

Printed for F. NEWBERRY, the Corner of St. Paul's
Church-Yard,



INTRODUCTION.

THE HERO of this Work is a Monarch, the darling Subject of Modern History :---he broke through a League as intricately woven as the Gordian Knot.----Pushed on by one great Enterprize to another, rather through a generous Ambition to make that Empire he contested for happy, than any Thirst of Revenge; to let loose those Reins of absolute Power, the Possession of that Monarchy gave him an Opportunity of doing :—when at the Height of Empire he ruled with all the Moderation and Equity of a

good King, and a true *Father of his Country.*

This Abridgment, compiled from the President HENAULT's History of France, the Duke of SULLY's Memoirs, VOLTAIRE's Universal History, &c. &c. is intended principally for the Instruction and Entertainment of young Persons, and of those, who, from Want of Leisure, or from other Reasons, are precluded from the Perusal of more voluminous Works : it contains the most remarkable Events during the Life and Reign of Henry the Great, in chronological Order; comprising a brief View of the State of Europe during that Period; with an Appendix, consisting of Anecdotes, Bon-Mots, &c. serving to illustrate the Character of that great King.

The Editor, with diffident Respect,
 submits it to the Tribunal of the Pub-
 lic:---Should it meet with their Appro-
 bation, he will be amply compensated
 for the Pains he has taken in the Com-
 pilation.



SOVEREIGNS of EUROPE, Cotemporary with HENRY THE GREAT.

POPE S.

Julius III.
Marcellus II.
Paul IV.
Pius IV.
Gregory XIII.
Sixtus V.
Urban VIII.
Gregory XIV.
Innocent IX.
Clement VIII.
Leo XI.
Paul V.

EMPERORS.

Charles V.
Ferdinand I.
Maximilian II.
Rhodolphus II.

KINGS OF SPAIN.

Charles I. or V.
Philip II.
Philip III.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

Henry II.
Francis II.
Charles IX.
Henry III.
Henry IV. le Grand.

KINGS OF ENGLAND,

Edward VI.

Mary.

Elizabeth.

James I.

QUEEN AND KING OF SCOTLAND.

Mary I.

James VI.

SOVEREIGNS of EUROPE, Cotemporary
with HENRY THE GREAT.

SWEDEN AND DEN-

MARK.

Gustavus Ericson.

Eric.

John III.

Sigismund.

Charles IX.

KINGS OF POLAND.

Sigismund II.

Henry of Anjou.

Stephen Battori.

Sigismund, King of
Sweden.

OTTOMAN EMPE-

RORS.

Solyman II.

Selim II.

Amurat III.

Mahomet III.

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

John Basiliowitz II.

Theodore Ivanowitz.

Boris Gadenow.

Theodore Borissowitz.

The False Demetrius.

Basilus Zuski.

Demetrius II.

Demetrius III.

STADTHOLDERS OF
THE UNITED PRO-
VINCES.

William I.

Maurice.

A
CHRONOLOGICAL ABRIDGEMENT
OF THE
LIFE AND REIGN OF
HENRY IV. surnamed the Great,
LXIId. KING OF FRANCE, &c.
1553.

HENRY IV. was born at Pau, in Bearn, December 13, in the 7th year of the Reign of Henry II. He was the Son of Anthony de Bourbon, and Jeanne D'Albret, King and Queen of Navarre; while in the cradle he was called Prince of Viane, then Duke of Beaumont, and after that Prince of Navarre.

Edward VI. King of England, dies this year at sixteen years of age; he is succeeded

succeeded by Mary his eldest sister, daughter of Catherine of Arragon.

The book of Common-Prayer first printed in England.

Michael Servetus, a heretic, is burnt at Geneva, at the instigation of Calvin, who by that single act refuted his own doctrine with regard to the severities against heretics.

The institution of the parliament of Britanny.

1554.

QUEEN MARY, restores the Roman Catholic religion in England, and in order to remove all doubt concerning her legitimacy, she procures an act of parliament, annulling the sentence of divorce between Henry and Catherine, and of course rendering the marriage of Anne Bullen, and the legitimacy of Elizabeth very suspicious.

Philip,

Philip, the Son of Charles V. espouses Mary Queen of England, to the great dissatisfaction of the English and French.

February 12, the Lady Jane Grey, with her husband, the Lord Guildford Dudley, are beheaded in the Tower; she had not attained her 18th year, and as she was a Princess of great piety, her fate was universally deplored; she had indeed usurped, but without desiring or enjoying the diadem, which she assumed by the constraint of an ambitious father, and an imperious mother; and which at the first motion she cheerfully and willingly resigned. The fame of her learning and virtue having reached over Europe, excited many commendations, and some express panegyrics, in different nations, and in different languages. She was descended from that same Duke of Suffolk, who had espoused Mary, the widow

dow of Lewis XII. on her mother's side she was the great niece of Henry VIII.

The King of France defeats the Imperialists at the battle of Renty, yet is obliged to raise the siege of that place: in this engagement he sought for an opportunity of encountering Charles V. in person, but Charles avoided it. The Duke of Guise distinguished himself on this memorable day. Strozze, the French General, is beaten at the battle of Marcian in Tuscany, by the Marquis of Marignan, who marches to Sienna. This city being gallantly defended by Montluc, does not surrender till after a siege of ten months. M. de Termes, maintains his ground in the Island of Corsica; and the Marshal de Brissac makes himself master of Yvrée.

1555.

CHARLES V. resigns the crown of Spain in favour of his Son Philip, at an assembly

assembly of the States in Brussels ; he had already given him the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, upon his marriage with Queen Mary. Soon after this he granted him the investiture of the Dutchy of Milan ; and two months before the convening of this assembly, he put him into possession of the Netherlands and Burgundy, and made him Head of the Order of the Golden Fleece. This same Prince had caused his brother Ferdinand, who succeeded him in the imperial dignity, to be elected King of the Romans, but he soon repented his having taken a step so prejudicial to the interest of his Son Philip, and therefore used all his endeavours to make Ferdinand forego his right, but he found himself disappointed. Hence sprung the two Austrian branches in Europe.

The Russian company established in England.

1556.

A five years truce between the Emperor and the King concluded at Vaucelles, February 5th.

Charles V. resigns the imperial dignity in favour of his brother Ferdinand, King of the Romans, and retires to the Monastery of St. Justus, in the province of Estramadura.

Queen Mary of England declares war against France.

The Duke of Savoy, besieges St. Quintin, which place was gallantly defended by the Admiral de Coligny; the Count D'Enguien, brother to the Prince of Condé, lost his life. St. Quintin was obliged to surrender and the Admiral was taken prisoner.

Cardinal Caraffa, the Pope's Legate in France, determines the King to break the truce, and to send two armies, the one into Italy, under the Duke of Guise,
the

the other into Flanders, commanded by the Duke de Montmorency.

1557.

PHILIP II. brings over the Princes of Farnese again to his interest by restoring Placentia, as likewise the Duke of Tuscany, by putting him once more into possession of Sienna. The Duke of Guise is unsuccessful in Italy, where he was ill supported by the Pope, and had the Duke of Alva to oppose him. The battle of St. Quintin, spread great consternation through France. The Duke of Guise is recalled from Italy with his army. The Marshal de Brissac maintains his ground in Piedmont with the few remaining troops. The enemy had like to have surprized the city of Lyons.

1558.

The Duke of Guise, is made Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and re-

vives the spirits of the people by taking the important town of Calais, which had been in the hands of the English ever since the year 1347, when it was wrested from Philip of Valois by Edward III. The English are driven entirely out of France. The Duke of Guise makes himself master of Guines, and Thionville, where Strozzi was slain, while the Duke of Nevers is employed in taking Charlemont. M. de Termes, who succeeded Strozzi, as Marshal of France, makes himself master of Dunkirk, and St. Vinox, but is defeated at Graveline, by Count Egmont: the latter is the same nobleman who won the battle of St. Quintin, and who had his head struck off ten years afterwards upon a scaffold, leaving his wife Sabina, of Bavaria, with three sons and eight daughters in great distress.

Mary

Mary Queen of Scots, is married to Francis, the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. The loss of Calais, with the absence of King Philip (who did not passionately love his consort) is thought to have hastened Queen Mary's death : she was heard to say that Calais was written in her heart, and might therein be read when her body should be opened : She died of a burning fever November 17, aged 43, in the sixth year of her reign : Cardinal Pole followed her within sixteen hours. The Queen was buried in Henry VIIIth's chapel, at Westminster, and the Cardinal in Canterbury Cathedral. The belligerent powers begin to talk of a peace. Philip II. was become more indifferent, in regard to the losses of the English, since the death of Queen Mary ; and besides he had affairs upon his hands, which required his presence in Spain. Queen Elizabeth succeeded

her sister Queen Mary, whose life had been saved by Philip II. when Mary resolved her death. This action does him honour, as it bears the appearance of humanity; but Cabrera, his historian, frankly acknowledges that it was the effect of policy; for having no issue by Mary, he was willing to save Elizabeth, lest the Queen of Scots, who was likely to be also Queen of France, should join the crown of England to her other dominions, and become too formidable to the Netherlands. Philip II. also offered to marry Queen Elizabeth.

The Duke of Guise declines in the King's favour, by incurring the displeasure of the Dutchess de Valentinois.

The King makes his son and daughter-in-law take the title and arms of King and Queen of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

Francis

Francis de Noailles, Bishop of Acq's, one of the ablest statesmen that France ever produced, obtains the precedency at Venice, over Vargas the Spanish Ambassador.

1558.

Peter Strozzi, of a noble family of Florence, was Marshal of France, and General of the Gallies; he fell by a musket-shot, reconnoitring a proper place to erect a battery against Thionville. His father, John Baptist, endeavoured to rescue his country from the oppression of the Medicis, after the death of Clement VII. but was taken prisoner by Cosmo, after the loss of the battle of Maronne, and stabbed himself in prison.

1559.

The King's edict published at Escouan, in the month of June, inflicting death on those who professed the Lutheran religion,

ligion, with a strict order to the judges not to mitigate the punishment, as had been hitherto the practice.

The peace of Chateau-Cambresis, the conditions of which were disapproved of by the Guises, from their enmity to the Constable, who concluded the treaty, and was then in high esteem by the marriage of Damville, his son, to Henrietta de la Marck, grand-daughter of the Dutchess of Valentinois. The Guises were in the right, and the treaty was contrary to the opinion of the whole council; for just as the King began to gain the ascendant of Spain, he resigned what that crown would not have been able to wrest from him in a successful war of thirty years. The French were left in possession of Calais, only for a term of eight years, at the expiration of which it was to be restored to the English, on condition that during the aforesaid space, Queen Elizabeth

beth entered into no engagement, contrary to the interest of France, or Scotland ; but as she broke through this condition by assisting the Admiral, and the Protestants in Scotland, Calais remained in the hands of the French. All the other conquests on both sides, whether in Italy or in France, were given back, except the three important towns, of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. In consequence of this very treaty was concluded the marriage of Elizabeth, the King's daughter, with Philip II. and that of his sister Margaret, with the Duke of Savoy. In the midst of these rejoicings the unfortunate King Henry met with his untimely fate ; he died July 20th at Paris, of a wound he received in tilting with the Count of Montgomery ; he was forty-one years of age, and had reigned twelve. The diversions of those days were single combats, tournaments, tilts, and trials
 of

of strength. It was shrewdly observed by a Turkish Ambassador, who had often assisted at those spectacles, *that if they were in earnest, it was too little; if in jest, too much.*

Francis II. ascends the throne at sixteen years of age. The Guises abusing the authority with which they had been entrusted by the King, were able to maintain themselves against the Princes of the Blood, who claimed a right to the administration, on account of the minority of the sovereign, and endeavoured by the love of novelty to supply the want of power, which was in the hands of the Guises. The King of Navarre, and the Prince of Condé, form a party against them, and the Grandees foment these divisions, with a view of profiting by the public calamities. Francis, Duke of Guise, and the Cardinal of Lorraine, the
Queen's

Queen's uncles, are placed at the head of the administration : it was on this occasion that du Tillet the Register wrote his book of the *Majority of Kings*, to prove that a sovereign, when he is come to age, may, notwithstanding his youth, chuse what council he pleases. The Constable de Montmorency, and the Dutcheſs de Valentinois, are disgraced. The Queen could not forgive the former for ſaying, that except a natural daughter, there was not one of the King's children reſembled his Maſteſty. His place of High Steward was given to the Duke of Guiſe ; and, as an indemnity, his eldeſt ſon was created a *ſupernumerary* Marſhal of France. The ſeals are taken from Bertrandy, a creature of the Dutcheſs de Valentinois, and reſtored to the Chancellor Olivier, a perſon remarkable for his politeneſs and wit, as well as for his integrity, and knowledge in the law ;

but

but he soon perceived that their design was only to screen their iniquity, under the sanction of his name. Bertrandy was sent to Rome. The Guises, to give a lustre to their administration, publish some excellent edicts. Anthony of Bourbon, King of Navarre, by deferring to come to court, serves the ambitious views of the Guises; and upon his arrival finds their power established: he is sent back with his brother the Cardinal, under colour of conducting the Princess Elizabeth to her husband.

Anne du Bourg, a counsellor in parliament, and in deacon's orders, is hanged and burnt at the Grève, for professing the Protestant religion. 'The severity of this sentence gave rise to the conspiracy of Amboise, and to the civil wars that ensued.

The

1560.

The conspiracy of Amboise, against the Guises, breaks out in the month of March; the pretence was religion, *though it was reported to be more owing to disaffection than to calvinism.* Lewis, Prince of Condé, was the soul that secretly animated this plot, but in so artful a manner, that though all France was convinced that he was at the head of it, no one could positively convict him of being so. Renaudie was the avowed conductor; the greatest part of the conspirators were seized and put to death.

The Chancellor Olivier dies of grief, and is succeeded by Michael de L'Hopital.

The Prince of Condé is condemned to lose his head. The Chancellor de L'Hopital, a noble legislator, and an intrepid philosopher, in an age of enthusiasm and fury, refuses to sign the

C
sentence.

sentence. The Count de Sancerre, a Privy Counsellor, follows this example of undaunted courage ; nevertheless the decree was going to be published, and the Prince was on the point of falling by the hands of the executioner, when he was saved by the King's death, having reigned only seventeen months, leaving his brother Charles, who was then only ten years of age, an exhausted kingdom, rent in pieces by factions. Though the kingdom fell under a minority, this Prince was not regretted, the people preferring a real minority, to an imaginary majority.

The Prince of Condé is released from his confinement, after a feigned reconciliation is effected between him and the Guises, which was no more than the seal of revenge and hatred.

The reformation in Scotland, completed by John Knox.

The

The Protestants are distinguished by the name of Huguenots.

There was no money coined in France with this King's name, but in Scotland were coined Testoons with the name of Francis II. and Mary Queen of Scots.

The government at this time was forty-two millions in debt, although Henry II. upon his accession, found seventeen hundred thousand crowns in the Treasury, so that this debt must have been contracted in the space of fourteen years.

The estates assembled at Orleans, confer the guardianship of the young King, and the government of the kingdom, on Catherine de Medicis, a woman of vast capacity and excessive magnificence. A triumvirate is formed by the Duke of Guise, the Constable de Montmorency, and the Marshal de St. André. They all three died violent deaths, as well as

Anthony, King of Navarre, who joined in the confederacy.

1561.

Charles IX. is crowned at Rheims, May 15.

The edict of July, published at St. Germain, for regulating the point of religion, and preserving peace among the people.

The conference of Poissy granted by the Queen at the request of the Huguenot leaders. The Cardinal de Tournon had the prudence to oppose this meeting; but the Cardinal of Lorraine, expecting to make a figure on that occasion, had the vanity to accept of it. Theodore Beza was the spokesman for the Huguenots; Laines, General of the Order of the Jesuits, disputed at the conference in Italian: he had the boldness to tell the Queen that she had no right to call this

this Assembly, and that she had usurped the Pope's authority. In speaking of the Eucharist he said, " That God was in
 " place of the bread and wine, like a
 " King who makes himself his own Am-
 " bassador." This childish comparison excited contempt, as his insolent behaviour to the Queen did the general indignation.

Mary, Queen of Scots, who neither loved, nor was beloved by Catherine of Medicis, returns to Scotland, by the advice of her uncle the Cardinal of Lorraine, which she reluctantly complied with, after laying aside the arms and title of Queen of England. She was very near being taken at sea by some English men of war, Queen Elizabeth having denied her a passport, upon Mary's refusing to make a solemn renunciation of her right to the crown of England.

1562.

The edict of January, granting the public exercise of the Protestant religion. [this was the first.]

The first civil war, occasioned by the massacre of Vassy, where Francis, Duke of Guise was wounded. The Prince of Conde being declared the head of the Protestants, the war was prosecuted with the greatest inhumanity. Every town became a fortified post, and every street a field of battle.

The Huguenots possess themselves of Rouen. At the siege of this city, Anthony, King of Navarre, is killed: he was a weak, irresolute Prince, and only memorable for being the father of Henry the Great. He quitted the Protestant religion in which he was born, just when his wife renounced the Catholic. He never knew with certainty what party or religion he belonged to, and assisted the
Guises,

Guises, his oppressors, against the Protestants whom he loved,

The battle of Dreux, where the Huguenots are defeated, and the Generals of both armies, the Prince of Conde, and the Constable Montmorency, taken prisoners. The Duke of Guise, second in command to the Constable, gained the battle; and Conde's Lieutenant Coligny saved his army. The Duke of Guise was the idol of the Catholics and Master of the Court. He was, in every sense, the first man in the kingdom.

The university of Douay founded.

The Duke of Guise having had an interview with the Duke of Wirtemberg at Saverne, in his return to Paris passed through the little town of Vassy in Champagne: here his retinue insulting the Huguenots, who, in consequence of the privilege granted them by the edict, were

were at their devotions in a barn, from words proceeded to blows, and there were about sixty of the Huguenots killed, and the rest wounded and dispersed. The Duke used all his endeavours to put an end to the fray.

1563.

The Duke of Guise lays siege to Orleans, and was on the point of reducing it, when he was assassinated by Poltrot de Mere, who stabbed him in the back. The murder of this great man was the first which fanaticism had caused to be committed: he died two hundred thousand crowns in debt.

The Edict of Pacification, March 19th, extremely favourable to the Protestants.

Charles IX. is declared of age at 13 years and a half in the parliament at Rouen, after recovering Havre from the English,

English, who had sent succours to the Calvinists. He is the first King of France who was declared of age in parliament. It was the interest of Catherine of Medicis to obtain this declaration; for by anticipating the age of majority, which was settled by Charles V. at 14 years complete, she made her son publicly affirm, that he continued to entrust her with the administration of the realm, and by that means she kept every other pretender at a distance. Mary of Medicis, and Anne of Austria, were actuated by the same motives, when they caused their sons, Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. to be declared of age.

The closing of the council of Trent, which began in 1545. Du Ferrier, the King's Ambassador, entered his protests against every thing that had been transacted in that assembly, and Du Moulin was ordered to write against it,

A peace

1564.

A peace concluded with England : there was no mention of the restitution of Calais, which according to the treaty of Chauteau Cambresis, ought to be made in eight years ; and no doubt the reason was that Elizabeth had violated the essential condltion, under which the town of Calais was to be restored, namely that of undertaking nothing in prejudice to France ; only by way of indemnity, she received a hundred and twenty thousand crowns, instead of five hundred thousand ; the sum agreed to be given to England, in case the French kept possession of the town ; and the hostages were set at liberty.

My Lord Hunsdon, cousin German to Queen Elizabeth, waits on the King at Lyons, to see the peace sworn to, and to present him with the Order of the Garter.

Catherine

Catherine of Medicis begins to build the palace of the Thuilleries.

The University of Besançon, founded

1565.

The King and Catherine of Medicis have an interview with Isabella of France, consort of Philip II. and with the Duke of Alva at Bayonne, the Queen, affecting to take umbrage at the Duke of Alva's march towards the Netherlands, orders a body of troops to be raised, with a view as she pretended of watching the motions of that General. The Protestants of France, and of the Low-Countries, being alarmed at these military preparations, their jealousy gave rise to the second civil war in France, and the troubles in the Netherlands. Catherine occasioned the first civil war by favouring the Huguenots, and the second by provoking them. Margaret of Austria, a natural daughter of Charles V. was assisted by the Cardinal de Granville

velle in the government of the Netherlands. William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and Count D'Egmont, displeased to see the whole authority engrossed by that minister, were the first to blow the coals of sedition, and as it generally happens in weak governments, the King of Spain, thinking to quiet their minds by complying with their demands, resolved to sacrifice Granvelle, who was recalled before the conference of Bayonne. Philip II. soon perceived his error and appointed the Duke of Alva to succeed him.

The Turks are obliged to raise the siege of Malta, which was defended by John de la Valette, the Grand Master. Many of the French nobility assisted as volunteers in the defence of that place.

The

1566.

The beginning of the troubles in the Netherlands occasioned by the religionists, under the name of *Gueux* or *Beggars*, whose view was to prevent the establishing of the inquisition. The King of Spain makes preparations for calling them to an account. The Prince of Orange foreseeing the storm retires to Germany, and leaves the Counts D'Egmont and de Horn in Flanders, after endeavouring in vain to render those noblemen sensible of their danger.

The death of Diana, of Poitiers, mistress of Henry II. She was the widow of Lewis de Breze, and created Dutches of Valentinois. Her grandmother was Mary, a natural daughter of Lewis XI. and of Margaret de Sassenage. A like instance was afterwards seen in the Marchioness de Verneuil, daughter of Mary

D

Touchet,

Touchet, and of Charles IX. who became the mistress of Henry IV. by a kind of hereditary lewdness.

1567.

The Duke of Alva, upon his arrival in the Low-Countries, arrests the Count's D'Egmont and de Horn, who were executed the year following.

The Prince of Condé endeavours to get Charles IX. into his own power, and the city of Meaux, from the Constable of Montmorency; he was arrived to so high a degree of power, that he caused money to be coined with this inscription, *Lewis XIII. King of France.*

The battle of St. Denis, Nov. 10, where the Constable was mortally wounded. This engagement lasted but three quarters of an hour; the success so dubious that both sides claimed the advantage. The Constable had maintained himself

himself in the first employment of the State, under four tempestuous reigns. At seventy four years of age he fought so manfully, as to receive eight mortal wounds; yet he had so much strength left as to make up to the person who wounded him last, and to beat out three of his teeth with the pommel of his sword. This was James Stuart, a Scotchman, who being taken prisoner two years after at the battle of Jarnac, was put to death to appease the manes of the deceased Constable. He was buried with royal honours, and his effigy was carried before him at the public funeral.

The Duke of Anjou is made Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. This General, and the Marshal de Retz, were privy to the intended Massacre of St. Bartholomew, which was attributed chiefly to their contrivance.

This year there were found on enquiry to be only 58 Scotchmen in London.

1568.

The war continues throughout the kingdom.

The second peace signed at Long-Jumeaux. It lasted but six months, and was called *the short peace*.

The third civil war, more furious than the two preceding, the Protestant Princes of Germany being concerned in it. This was owing to the Queen's design of seizing the Prince of Condé, and the Admiral, who were retired to their estates, and had intelligence thereof from the Marshal de Tavannes.

The death of Don Carlos, and of his mother-in-law Elizabeth of France.

Queen Elizabeth, imprisons Mary Queen of Scots, who had fled to England

land with a view of obtaining succours against her rebellious subjects.

The Chancellor de L'Hopital being suspected by the Queen, retires from Court.

1569.

The battle of Jarnac, March 13, in which the Duke of Anjou defeated Lewis I. Prince of Condé, who was killed by Montesquieu in cold blood. The Catholics gained the victory. The Admiral de Coligny, revives the courage of the Huguenots. Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre, repairs to the army with her Son, Henry Prince of Bearn, afterwards Henry IV. and with the Prince of Conde's Son, who was also named Henry. The Prince of Bearn is declared head of the party; although his father was dead he did not take the title of King of Navarre, till after the death of his mother.

A considerable skirmish, June 25, in the neighbourhood of Roche-la-Belle. The Admiral had the advantage, being seconded by William, Prince of Orange. Here the Prince of Bearn made his first campaign at 16 years of age.

The battle of Moncontour fought October 3. This was a bloody engagement. The Duke of Anjou obtained the victory.

Sir Thomas Gresham, a private merchant of London, was at this time rich enough to build the Royal-Exchange, and a College, which bears his name.

1570.

The encounter at Arnai-le-Duc, where the Prince of Bearn defeats the Marshal de Cossé.

The third peace, which proved favourable to the Huguenots, signed at St. Germain's in the month of August: it was called

called the *lame and ill-founded Peace*, being concluded by Biron, who was lame, and Mêmes Lord of Mal-affize, which signifies ill-founded.

1571.

The advantages granted to the Huguenots, by the peace of St. Germain, raise a suspicion in the breast of the Protestant leaders. This the court of France attempts to remove by a proposal of marriage between the Princess Margaret, sister to Charles IX. and Henry Prince of Bearn, making a feint at the same time as if they were preparing for war against Spain. A marriage is also proposed between the Duke of Anjou, and Queen Elizabeth. It is said that Mary Queen of Scots had the same view in regard to the Duke of Anjou.

The battle of Lepanto, where Don John of Austria, a natural Son of Charles

Charles V. gained a complete victory over the Turks.

In this engagement, the inimitable Spaniard, Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra, Author of *Don Quixote*, a work hitherto unrivalled in any language, and other ingenious performances, lost his hand.

1572.

The Queen of Navarre is drawn to Paris by the marriage of her Son; and the Admiral by the great preparations for war; the King pretending to have a design of invading the Netherlands, and of employing the Admiral in that expedition.

The death of the Queen of Navarre. D'Aubigné, who makes no doubt but she was poisoned, gives a fine elogium of this Princess. "She had nothing of the
" woman about her, except her sex;
" her mind was bent on manly underta-
" kings;

“ kings; her capacity equal to the
 “ weightiest affairs; and her heart un-
 “ shaken in the greatest adversity.”

The King of Navarre espouses Princess Margaret, August 18. Charles IX. gave his sister 300,000 crowns for a portion, and the Queen of Navarre yielded the upper Low-Countries of Armagnac to her Son.

The Admiral is wounded with a musket shot by Maurevert, and attributes this assassination to the Duke of Guise.

August 24, was perpetrated that horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew, called by the Catholics *The Paris Wedding*. The feast of St. Bartholomew fell this year upon a Sunday, and the massacre was perpetrated in the evening. An execrable action, says Prefixe, which never had, and God grant never more may have its parallel. The Admiral Coligny fell the first victim on that fatal day; he was
 assassinated

assassinated by one Blesme, a domestic of the Duke of Guise. The King of Navarre, and the Prince of Condé, made their recantation to save their lives. The number of Protestants murdered during eight days over all the kingdom amounted to seventy thousand. The King's nurse, and Ambrose Paré, his surgeon, both Protestants, were the only persons excepted out of this abominable prescription. Charles IX. is the only King who ever conspired against his subjects, Pope Pius V. was so much afflicted that he shed tears, but his successor Gregory XIII. ordered a public thanksgiving to God for the Massacre, and sent a Legate to Charles IX. to congratulate him, and to exhort him to continue it. The Chancellor de L'Hopital exclaimed. *Excidat illa dies*, "let that day be forever erased." The massacre was extended throughout the kingdom, except a few provinces

provinces where the Governors had too much probity and courage to obey such execrable orders. Charles IX. after throwing the blame of these horrid executions on the Duke of Guise, took it upon himself, in consequence of which the parliament instituted a process against the Admiral and his accomplices, and sentenced him to be hanged in effigy on the gibbet of Montfaucon.

Maximilian de Bethune, Baron of Rosny, afterwards Duke of Sully, engages himself in the service of the King of Navarre.

1572.

Laurence Surius, a Monk of the Chartreux, writ an apology for the massacre of St. Bartholomew; he was the most outrageous abusive bigot that ever writ against the Protestants: the great men of his own church despised him, and
Cardinal

Cardinal du Perron calls him beast and fool. He died 1578, aged 56.

Ambrose Pare, possessed a great share of the King's confidence. On the day of the massacre, Charles telling him that the time was now come when the whole kingdom would be Catholics; he replied, without being alarmed. "By
 " the light of God, Sire, I cannot be-
 " lieve that you have forgot your pro-
 " mise never to command me to do four
 " things, namely, to enter into my mo-
 " ther's womb, to be present in the day
 " of battle, to quit your service, or to
 " go to Mass."

Henry IV. owed as much to the services of his minister the Duke of Sully, as to his own vast merit. These two great men seemed to have been born for one another; and nothing but greatness and glory could be the consequence of their united endeavours. Of the two
 the

the King seems to have been the greatest character, and to have manifested a superiority of wisdom, by submitting to the other when most inflexible.

1573.

The fourth civil war, occasioned by the Huguenots refusing to deliver up the cautionary towns.

The fourth peace, which shewed the weakness of the government, and the strength of the Huguenots, after all the endeavours to crush them.

The Duke of Anjou is elected King of Poland, upon the decease of Sigismund II. The Duke having been apprised of his election by the care of John de Montluc, Bishop of Valence, set out to take possession of that kingdom. Charles IX. was in a bad state of health, and the Queen's mother taking leave of the Duke, gave him hope of a speedy return. His

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only

only uneasiness was not that of leaving his native country where he had so near a prospect of ascending the throne; but his well known attachment to the Marchioness d'Isle (Mary of Cleves) the first wife of Henry I. Prince of Condé, had a share in his chagrin.

1574.

The Jesuits begin to keep a public school in the College of Clermont.

Charles IX. dies on Whitsunday May 30, at the Castle of Vincennes, in the 24th year of his age: he continued to the last by his tears, and agonies, to shew the grief and remorse he felt for the cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew. Mont-luc, deThou, and almost all the historians say, that if he had lived he would have been a very great Prince; he possessed courage, prudence, eloquence, œcono-

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my, and sobriety ; he loved polite literature and learned men, but he was choleric, and a great swearer. The instant the Duke of Anjou heard of his brothers death he fled from Poland, as a man would fly from prison.

Henry III. ascends the throne aged 23, and at the instigation of Catherine of Medicis declares war against the Protestants. This was stiled the reign of favourites. Montgomery, who 15 years before had the misfortune to kill Henry II. is condemned to death for high treason : by the same Arret his children are declared *Roturiers*, or Plebeians, which drew from him this beautiful expression at his execution. “ If they have not
“ virtue enough to recover their birth-
“ right, I consent to the Arret.

The death of the Cardinal of Lorrain.

1575.

Henry, Duke of Guise, is wounded in the face by a pistol-shot, near Chateau-Thierry, and from thence receives the name of Balafre, or Slashed Face.

Bêsmé, the murderer of Admiral de Coligny, is killed by the Huguenots.

The Poles elect Stephen Battori, Prince of Transylvania, their Sovereign, and make him espouse their Princess Anne, sister of their last King Sigismund, in spite of Henry's endeavours to prevail with them to continue their allegiance to him.

The King of Navarre escapes to Tours, and resumes the exercise of the Protestant religion.

The Baron de Rosny serves as a volunteer in the infantry.

A peace

1576.

A peace is concluded, the most advantageous the Protestants had hitherto obtained, in consequence hereof an edict of pacification is published at Paris, and registered in parliament, by which they were allowed the public exercise of the *pretended reformed* religion, as it was called in the edict.

Henry III. erects religious confraternities, and exposes himself in ridiculous processions; he went clad in white sackcloth, and called himself Fryar Henry. He said "every time he saw a Monk his heart danced within him." "There is nothing" said Sixtus V. to Cardinal Joyeuse, "which your King has not done to be a Monk, nor nothing which I have not done to avoid being one."

The edict of pacification exasperates the Catholics, and occasions the famous confederacy, known by the name of *The Holy League*. The Duke of Anjou declares against the edict of pacification. After many consultations the above edict is revoked, and the league is signed by the King, the Duke of Anjou, &c. The King of Spain declares himself its protector, and it afterwards received the sanction of the Pope's.

A great pestilence at Milan.

1577.

The Duke of Anjou makes himself master of La Charite and Issoire.

Henry III. makes peace to mortify the Guises.

1578.

The disturbances continue in Guienne. Don Sebastian III. King of Portugal

gal is killed in battle by the Moors. In this engagement fell three kings, the King of Morocco, his nephew Mahomet, whom he had dethroned, and Don Sebastian. This was the first King of Portugal who took the title of Majesty, which was given him by Philip II.

The Netherlands in a state of the utmost confusion, the minds of the people being distracted by religion; the Flemings, without consulting Philip II. confer the command on the Arch-Duke Matthias, the Emperor's brother, with the advice of William Prince of Orange. William imagined he should be able to govern Matthias, but finding himself disappointed, he persuades the Catholics of the Low-Countries, to call in the Duke of Anjou, who had quitted the title of Duke of Alençon. This Prince steals
away

away from court to put himself at the head of the Flemish malecontents. The King of Navarre had a contemptible opinion of him. "He has so little courage," said he, a heart "so malignant, a body "so deformed, so few graces in conversation, that I am persuaded he never "will perform any thing great."

The bridge called Pont-Neuf is begun to be built.

1579.

Henry III. institutes the order of the Holy Ghost, January 1, in memory of his having been elected King of Poland, and succeeded to the crown of France, on Whitsunday; but his real design was to detach the great Lords from the Protestant party; and at the same time to oppose the progress of the League, which
seemed

seemed to be no longer under his controul.

Buffy D'Amboise, is murdered in the Castle of the Lord of Monsereau, who being informed of the intrigue between that gentleman and his wife, obliges the lady to give an assignation to her gallant. Buffy had also been attached to Queen Margaret.

The King grants his protection to the city of Geneva, against the Duke of Savoy.

The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the Republic of Holland begins.

The Turkey Company established in England.

1580.

The Revolution of Portugal, which upon the decease of Cardinal Henry is seized by Philip II. in right of his wife
Isabella,

Isabella, daughter of Emanuel King of Portugal. The Duke of Braganza, who in right of his wife had the fairest pretension, was made constable of Portugal by Philip II.

The Duke of Anjou upon his return from the Netherlands concludes a peace between Henry III. and the Huguenots, in expectation that the King his brother would not only forward the match between him and Queen Elizabeth, but also promote his design of becoming Sovereign of the Netherlands, where the King of Spain had lost all his authority, notwithstanding the treaty the war is renewed, the King of Navarre makes himself master of the town of Cahors: he was five days successively under arms fighting from street to street, without taking a moment's rest. The Baron de Rosny is wounded in the left thigh; he is made counsellor of Navarre, and
Chamberlain

Chamberlain in ordinary, with a pension of 2,000 livres.

Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circum-navigator.

1581.

The States of Holland confer the Sovereignty of the Netherlands on the Duke of Anjou, with the advice of William, Prince of Orange.

Queen Elizabeth, and the Duke of Anjou, engage to assist each other in the defence of England, and the Low-Countries.

The Duke of Anjou obliges the Prince of Parma to raise the Siege of Cambray, which had been far advanced. He then went over to England, (he had been there before in 1579) to conclude his marriage with Queen Elizabeth. This Princess creates new delays ; Henry was

no

no more desirous the marriage should be accomplished than Elizabeth herself ; for he was jealous of the Duke of Anjou, as Charles IX. had been of him. Echard says, the Duke of Anjou was received with all imaginable pomp and affection, insomuch that in November, as soon as the Queen had celebrated her coronation day, in the midst of amorous conversation, she drew her ring from her finger, and put it upon his as a pledge of her word. The Courtiers unanimously concluded the marriage in effect compleated, which variously affected their minds ; some were transported with joy, others dejected with grief. Leicester, Hatton, and Walsingham, violently exclaimed, as if the Queen, the kingdom, and religion, were all at once ruined. The Ladies and Maids of Honour were filled with sighs, and covered with tears ; and they so terrified and discouraged her that she
could

could enjoy no rest that night. The next day she sent for the Duke, and held a long conference with him in private. At length he withdrew himself into his chamber, where in a rage throwing the ring from him, he with some severe scoffs exclaimed against the levity of women, and the inconstancy of Islanders. The *Journal des Sçavans*, September 1677, has the following passage. I do not know whether all that has been written concerning Queen Elizabeth's amours is well grounded; but it is certain that she could not be carnally known by a man without suffering the most violent pains, nor become pregnant without an unavoidable danger of losing her life in labour. She was so sensible of it that one day being desired with the most importunate intreaties to marry the Duke of Anjou, she answered, she did not think her subjects

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loved

loved her so little as to wish her buried before her time.

The King expends four millions on the marriage of the Duke of Joyeuse, with the sister of the Queen his Consort, and makes him his brother in law.

1582.

Pope Gregory introduces the new style in Italy, the 5th of October being counted the 15.

An attempt is made to assassinate the Prince of Orange, and Philip II. is violently suspected of being the promoter of it.

Solfede is quartered alive for entering into a conspiracy against the King, and the Duke of Anjou. It is said to have been at the instigation of the Guises.

1583.

The Duke of Anjou, jealous of the Prince of Orange, attempts to seize Antwerp,

werp, and some of the principal towns in Flanders. The Burghers massacre the French, and the Duke of Anjou returns to France, covered with the shame of his treachery and incapacity, where he died soon after at 30 years of age; it was said one of his mistresses made him smell a poisoned nosegay.

The King of Navarre sends the Baron of Rosny to Paris, to observe the motions of the League. The Baron of Rosny marries Madame de Courtenay.

1584.

The death of the Duke of Anjou having made the King of Navarre the next heir to Henry III. serves for a pretence to the Duke of Guise to alarm the Leaguers, with the apprehensions of a successor to the crown, separated from the Communion of the Church of Rome.

The Duke of Guise is at the head of the League.

William, Prince of Orange, is assassinated at Delft by Balthasar Gerard, an emissary of the Spaniards. His eldest Son Philip-William, was a prisoner in Spain, and did not recover his liberty till 30 years afterwards. The United Provinces thinking Maurice too young, for he was then only 18 years of age, offered to put themselves under the dominion of Henry III. but this advantageous proposal was rejected by that weak Prince. Maurice then stepped into the place of William, and shewed himself worthy of such a father.

The Recollett Fryars established in France.

1585.

The King receives the order of the garter.

A manifesto

A manifesto of the Cardinal of Bourbon, wherein he assumes the title of First Prince of the Blood, and exhorts all Frenchmen to maintain the Crown in the Catholic Branch. This declaration, backed by most of the Princes of Europe, with the Pope at their head, was relative to a treaty concluded with the King of Spain, whose policy, cloked with the pretext of supporting the League, brought the kingdom to the brink of destruction. The Dukes of Lorraine and Guise were stiled Lieutenants General of the Confederacy. The King, instead of repelling this insult by force of arms, is content with publishing his apology.

A treaty of peace concluded at Nemours, July 7, by which Henry III. deprives the Protestants of their privileges, and grants new advantages to the League, subversive of his own authority. Pope Sixtus V. successor to Gregory

XIII. without approving of this confederacy, which he looked upon as an insult to all sovereigns, yet foreseeing that it would lay Henry III. under a necessity of joining the King of Navarre, publishes a bull in which he excommunicates the latter, together with the Prince of Condé; he calls them *the bastard and detestable race of the House of Bourbon*, and declares them to have forfeited all right of inheritance and succession. The King of Navarre braved the Pope even in Rome itself, and caused papers to be fixed up in the corners of the high streets, and at the gates of the Vatican, in which he gave Sixtus the formal lye, and appealed from his Bull to the Court of Peers.

So bold a step made even Sixtus conceive a favourable opinion of this Prince.

The Establishment of the *Council of Sixteen*, a kind of association for Paris only,

only, entirely devoted to the Duke of Guise, and sworn enemies to royalty. The King of Navarre offered to terminate this mighty difference by fighting the Duke of Guise singly, or with any number he should chuse : he had at once upon his hands, the King of France, his brother-in-law, Margaret his own wife, and the League. Margaret, by declaring against her husband, revived the old barbarous times, when excommunications broke the ties of society, and made a Prince execrable to his nearest relations. He pointed out to Henry III. the precipice on which he stood, and offered to deliver him at the hazard of his life and fortune.

Michael de Montagne, and the President de Thou, discoursing upon the causes of the present troubles, Montagne told the President, that he had been a mediator between the King of Navarre,
and

and the Duke of Guise, and that the latter made advances to gain the King of Navarre's friendship; but finding that after all his endeavours, he was still an implacable enemy, he had recourse to war, as the last resource, to defend the honour of his family; that the enmity which raged in the minds of those two persons, was the cause of the war, and that only the death of one of them could extinguish it; that neither the Duke or any his family believed themselves secure while the King of Navarre lived; and the King of Navarre, on his side, was persuaded that he should derive no advantage from his right of succession to the Crown during the Duke's life. As for religion, added he, which they both make such a noise about, it is a good pretence to procure adherents, but neither of them is much affected by it. The fear of being abandoned by the Protestants, is
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the sole cause that prevents the King of Navarre from embracing the religion of his ancestors, nor would the Duke recede from the confession of Augsbург, if his uncle Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, had convinced him that he might follow it without prejudice to his interest. These, Montagne said, were the sentiments he discovered in these Princes, when he was employed in their affairs.

1586.

The war, known by the name of the Three Henry's, viz. Henry III. Henry King of Navarre, and Henry Duke of Guise. The first headed the Royalists, the second the Huguenots, and the third was chief of the League. There happened no remarkable event in the prosecution of this war, yet the kingdom was rent by this intestine division.

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The Baron de Rosny confers with Henry III. and negociates an alliance between the two kings,

1587.

The execution of Mary Queen of Scots, who was beheaded at Fotheringay-Castle, February 18. During the whole course of this Princess's reign, Queen Elizabeth had fomented the rebellion of the Scotch against their lawful Sovereign, and introduced the new religion as the surest way to break off the alliance between that nation and France, which had lasted eight hundred years. The Queen of Scots having been married to Francis II. in 1558, took to her second husband, Henry Stuart, Earl of Darnly in 1565; and after the death of this Prince in 1567, she the same year espoused the Earl of Bothwell, who was violently suspected of the murder of her husband.

husband. This conjuncture having prejudiced a part of the nation against the Queen, she was obliged in 1568, to fly to England, where, instead of protection she found a prison, to which she was confined the space of 18 years, and was not released till led to the scaffold. Unfortunate Princess; whose tragical end her enemies would fain represent as unworthy of pity, by drawing every action of her life in the most odious colours.

Nicholas Poulain, Deputy to the Provost of the Isle of France, discovers the confederacy of the Sixteen to the King, and the scheme they had formed to deprive him of his crown and liberty, but nothing could wake that Prince out of his lethargy. The Duke of Epernon, however, finding himself insulted, had the precaution to secure the Bastile and the Arsenal, which the Council of Sixteen wanted to get into their possession. The Duke

Duke of Mayenne, afraid of his person, withdraws from Paris. The King of Navarre marches into Burgundy, to join the Germans, who were coming to reinforce his army. The Duke de Joyeuse, in order to prevent his junction with the Germans, resolves to give him battle.

The battle of Coutras in Guienne, fought October 20: the victory was complete, 5000 of the enemy were killed and 500 taken prisoners; the Duke de Joyeuse, and Claudé his brother were slain. The King of Navarre does not make a right use of his victory, but returns to Bearn to visit his mistress, the Countess de Guiche.

The Feuillans, whose order had been founded the preceding year, are settled at Paris.

1588.

Henry I. Prince of Condé, is poisoned at St. Jean D'Angeli, at the age of
of

of 35. His wife Charlotte de la Trimouille was tried by the magistrates of the place for the murder of her husband, but was declared innocent in the following reign, by an arret of parliament in 1596. The Prince died March 5, and his wife, whom he left pregnant, was on the first of September delivered of a Prince, named Henry II. Prince of Condé.

The Council of Sixteen press the Duke of Guise to return to Paris, but his Majesty forbids him to set foot in the city. The Duke comes notwithstanding, well escorted, and waits on the King, who has neither the courage to put him to death, nor to secure his person.

The battle of the Barricades, May 12, when the King's troops are obliged to give way to the rebels. Henry III. would have employed the brave Grillon to assassinate the Duke of Guise, but that gallant officer told the King that he was

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a gentleman,

a gentleman, and not an executioner. The King retires to Chartres, and leaves the Duke of Guise sole master of the capital. The Duke of Savoy taking advantage of these troubles, and holding a correspondence with the Duke of Guise, seizes the Marquisate of Saluces. The insolent demands of the Deputies at the States of Blois, and the intolerable audaciousness of the Duke of Guise, at length obliged the King to get rid of this Prince, who was become too powerful to be arraigned before a Court of Judicature. December 23, the Duke was murdered by the King's orders in his own apartments, and the Cardinal his brother the day following.

The *Spanish Armada*, which equally alarmed the kingdoms of France and England, is dispersed and almost entirely destroyed by the English, and by tempestuous weather.

January

1589.

January 5, Catherine of Medicis dies at Blois, greatly encumbered with debt, aged 71. She advised her son, in her last hours, to be reconciled to the King of Navarre, and to establish an entire liberty of religion in France. The death of this Princess, who had made so much noise in her life time, was almost unnoticed ; as if heaven were sometimes pleased to condemn ambitious persons to oblivion. Having been corrupted by the Italian education of that time, she imagined that, in public affairs, the ends were to be obtained by any means whatever.

Henry III. had the meanness to write a letter to the Duke of Mayenne, beseeching him to forgive the murder of his brother. Mayenne's answer was "I never will forgive this miscreant."

The Duke of Mayenne with reluctance saw himself called upon to revenge the death of his brother whom he did not love, besides he was sensible that the rebellious party would be overpowered; yet he came to Paris, where he was declared Lieutenant-General of the kingdom of France,

Henry III. being reconciled to the King of Navarre, has an interview with this Prince at Pleffis les Tours, where great demonstrations of friendship pass between them. The King of Navarre retires to his quarters, but returns very soon to the assistance of Henry III. whom the Duke of Mayenne had surprized. So important a service banished all diffidence between the two Princes, so that they advance with their army towards Paris. And the royal army, consisting of more than 30000 men, lays siege to that city,

city, where the Duke of Mayenne commanded. Henry III. is assassinated August 1, by James Clement, a Jacobine Monk, at St. Cloud, with a poisoned knife, while he was reading a letter. He died August 8, aged 38, he declares the King of Navarre his successor; he was the last of the line of Valois. Henry III. says M. de Thou "was a character incomprehensible, in some things superior to his dignity, in others weaker than an infant."

The King of Navarre succeeds to the crown at 36 years of age; with him began the branch of Bourbon: he is acknowledged King of France by the Venetians. The Duke of Mayenne causes the old Cardinal of Bourbon, who was a prisoner at Tours, to be proclaimed King in Paris; they gave him the title of Charles X. and coined money in his name. He then marched towards

Dieppe, under the walls of which city Henry IV. was reduced to such extremity, that he was upon the point of retiring into England, which Marshal Biron prevented by advising him to make good his post at Arques. The battle of Arques, September 20, where Henry IV. with a handful of men, his whole army not amounting to 3000, vanquished the Duke of Mayenne, whose force consisted of 25,000 foot, and 800 horse; before the battle he said "He was a king
 " without a kingdom, a husband with-
 " out a wife, and a warrior without
 " money."

Sixtus V. presaged that the *Bearnois* would be uppermost, since he was no longer in bed, than the Duke of Mayenne was at table. "If he does not act
 " in another manner" said Henry, I shall
 " certainly always beat him in the field."
 After this victory Queen Elizabeth sent him

him a reinforcement of 4000 English and Scotch.

Madame de Rosny died this year.

Coaches first introduced into England, by Henry Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel.

1590.

The King lays siege to Dreux, and the Duke of Mayenne marches to its relief.

The decisive battle of Ivry, fought March 14, between Dreux and Nouancourt, where Henry IV. gains a second victory over the Duke of Mayenne, though the Duke's army was superior in number to the King's, by one third: the Baron de Rosny, took the white standard; Henry's words will be for ever remembered to posterity. "If you loose
 " your colours, repair to where you see
 " my white plume of feathers, you will
 " always find it in the road to honour
 " and

“ and glory. Spare the lives of French-
 “ men,” cried he, “ when the victors were
 “ dealing death among the vanquished.”
 The King said the Duke of Mayenne
 had performed all the duties of a great
 General, “ he had no fault” said he,
 “ but in the cause he supported.”

The Cardinal of Bourbon, stiled
 Charles X. dies of the gravel, May 9,
 aged 67 : he was the younger brother of
 Anthony, King of Navarre, and uncle
 to Henry IV. Much about the time he
 was declared king, he sent a gentleman
 of his bedchamber to Henry IV. with a
 letter, wherein he acknowledged that
 Prince, as his lawful Sovereign.

Cardinal Cajetan, and Mendoza the
 Spanish Ambassador, agree to settle the
 Crown of France on the Infanta of
 Spain. The Duke of Lorraine wanted
 it for his Son, and the Duke of Mayenne
 having lost all hopes of getting it for
 himself,

himself, thought only to protract his authority, by traversing the election of a Sovereign.

Henry IV. takes Corbeil, Melun, and Lagny, and lays siege to Paris, where the spirit of fanaticism enables the citizens to endure a most cruel famine with unshaken constancy. At this time there were two hundred and twenty thousand souls in Paris; in 1593, there were but one hundred and eighty thousand.

D'Andelot, Son to the Admiral de Coligny, finding that he was not of sufficient consequence in the King's army, deserts to the League.

Sixtus V. who began to be disgusted with the Spanish faction, dies in August: he is succeeded by Gregory XIV. Henry said he had lost a Pope that was every thing to him.

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The seals restored to the Chancellor de Chiverney, who had been deprived of them by Henry III.

Philip II. sends Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, to the relief of Paris, with a powerful army. The Prince would have been too late if Henry had thought proper, as he had it in his power to take the town by assault, but he never would consent to expose this city to the calamities, which generally attend the storming of a town. "I am" said he "the father of my people, and I had rather be without the city of Paris, than have it ruined or destroyed by the death of such a multitude of inhabitants." He hastens to give battle to the Prince of Parma, who chuses to run no risk, but satisfied with relieving the capital, takes Lagny and Corbeil, and after throwing a fresh supply of provisions into Paris, retires to the Netherlands. Gregory

XIV. excommunicates Henry IV. The Duke of Mercœur recovers Hennebon in Britany, which had been seized by the Royalists. Monsieur de Lefdiguieres, who was afterwards the last Constable of France, and the last of the powerful French nobles, beats the Duke of Savoy, and after taking Grenoble, is made Governor of that city. Prince Maurice surprizes Breda, by the stratagem of a boat, laden with turf, in which some soldiers were concealed.

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners instituted in England.

1591.

The Duke de Mercœur at the head of the Leaguers and Spanish troops defeats the Duke de Montpensier before Craon, in Anjou.

Gisors taken by the Baron de Rosny. The government of this city refused him by the artifices of the Catholics.

April

April 12. The King takes Chartres, after a long and bloody siege. At this siege, the Baron de Rosny is wounded in the mouth. The Leaguers make themselves masters of Chateau-Thierry. The brave La Noue is slain before the Castle of Lambale. Charles, Duke of Guise, Son of Balafre, escapes from the Castle of Tours, where he had been confined ever since the assassination at Blois.

The young Cardinal of Bourbon, Son of Lewis I. Prince of Condé, and nephew to Cardinal Charles de Bourbon, forms a third party to get himself declared King. Touchard, his preceptor, D'Elbene, and Du Perron, afterwards Cardinal, who betrayed him, advised him to this measure.

The marriage between Henry de la Tour, Viscount de Turenne, and Charlotte de la Marck, heiress of Bouillon. This nobleman surprised Stenay, on the
day

day of his nuptials, was made marshal of France the year following, and after his marriage was stiled Duke of Bouillon. The King had contrived the match to hinder the Lady from being carried off by the Duke of Lorrain, or the Duke of Nevers, the one his declared enemy, the other a suspected ally; each of whom wanted her for his Son.

The King lays siege to Rouen, which is valiantly defended by Andrew Baptist, (afterwards Admiral) de Villars Brancas. Queen Elizabeth sends a reinforcement, commanded by the Earl of Essex, to assist the King at this siege.

The Council of Sixteen pretend to dictate to the Duke of Mayenne, and propose to Philip II. a match between his daughter, and the young Duke of Guise, in order to put them in possession of the Crown; they likewise taking advantage of the Duke's absence, hang

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Brillon,

Briffon, the first President. Larchet, a Counsellor of Parliament, and Tardif, a Counsellor of the Chatelet, all three suspected by that junto. The Duke, at his return, caused four of their members to be hanged, which put an end to the tyranny of the Council of Sixteen,

The commencement of Henry IV's, passion for Mademoiselle D'Estrées: she was daughter of Anthony D'Estrées, master of the artillery, who endeavoured as much as lay in his power to prevent her amours with the King; but her own inclination, and the management of Madame de Sourdis, her aunt, baffled these endeavours. She bore successively the titles of the Fair Gabrielle. Madame de Liancourt, on account of her marriage with Nicholas D'Amerval, Lord of Liancourt; Marchioness of Monceaux, and Dutchess of Beaufort.

Trinity College, Dublin, founded.

The

1592.

The Prince of Parma's vanguard cut off at Bures.

The Duke of Guise's standard taken, and all the baggage plundered.

Battle of Aumale in Normandy, where Henry, with only 100 troopers, advanced to meet the Prince of Parma's whole army of 300,000 men. The King placed himself in the rear of his troop, and passed it over the Bridge of Aumale, without confusion; he was the last that passed, and held him against the enemy till every one was on the other side. At this encounter he was shot in the reins, the only wound he ever received in his life. The brave and virtuous Dupleffis Mor-nay, in a letter to the King on this occasion, said "Sire, in war you have
"been an Alexander, it is time you
"should now be Augustus; it is our

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"glory

“glory and duty to die for you, and
 “yours, I dare tell you, Sire, to live for
 “France.” Dupleffis Mornay, was born
 November 5, 1549, and died at la Foret
 in Poitou, November 13, 1623, aged
 74, having retired to his country seat,
 after Lewis XIII. had taken from him
 his government of Saumur. He was cal-
 led the Protestant’s Pope, and when the
 King changed his religion, he reproach-
 ed him in the severest terms, and retired
 from Court.

The Earl of Essex challenges Admiral
 Villars to single combat, who replied,
 his quality of Governor, would not suf-
 fer him to accept the challenge.

The skirmish of Yvetot, May 10,
 where the Prince of Parma is very dan-
 gerously wounded in the arm : he passed
 his whole army in the night over the
 Seine, by a bridge of boats ; a precau-
 tion to which he owed the safety of his
 troops,

troops, the preservation of his glory, reputation, and perhaps his life.

The taking of Epernai is very dearly purchased by the death of Armand de Gontaut, Marshal de Biron, who is slain by a cannon ball, which took off his head; he commanded in chief in seven battles, and every wound he received made a scar: he was almost as famous for his learning, as for his abilities in war: he wrote some commentaries, the loss of which is greatly lamented by M. de Thou. He was Godfather to Cardinal Richlieu, who was named after him.

Anthony Scipio, Duke de Joyeuse, is routed by the Royalists, at the battle of Villemur, and drowned in the river Tarn. Father Ange de Joyeuse, his brother, having after a life of great dissipation, turned Capachin Friar, throws off the

religious habit, and joins the factious Leaguers.

The Duke of Epernon returns to the King's service.

The Prince of Parma dies at Arras, December 3, at the age of 48, just as he was preparing to march into France the third time. This Prince, by his valour and good conduct, shewed himself worthy of being the Son of the celebrated Dutchess of Parma, Governess of the Netherlands.

The Baron de Rosny's second marriage to Rachel de Cochefilet, widow of the Lord of Chateaupers.

The Baron de Rosny intercepts the memoirs of the negociations between Spain and the League.

Henry IV. resolves to embrace the Roman Catholic religion. The Cardinal de Gondi, and the Marquis of Pisani, repair

to

to Rome on the behalf of the King, but are very ill received.

Seraphin, Auditor of the Rota, a man of spirit and abilities, finding that Clement VIII. started new difficulties every day against granting absolution to Henry IV. said to him plainly: *Holy Father, permit me to tell you, that Clement VII. lost the kingdom of England, by being over-complaisant to Charles V.—and Clement VIII. will lose the kingdom of France, if he persists in his partiality to Philip II.*

The institution of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine.

1593.

The King performs his abjuration in the Church of St. Denis, July 20, and notifies it to all the parliaments.

Peter Barriere, a waterman, is executed for having formed a design to murder the King: he was detected by Seraphin Bianche,

Bianchi, an honest Dominican Friar of Florence: The Jesuits are accused, and cleared of this crime.

Corisande de Guiche, widow of the Count de Grammont, desirous of being revenged of the infidelity of Henry IV. who had been once her lover, encourages the Count de Soissons, and the Princess Catherine, sister of Henry IV. in their scheme of marrying against the King's will: but this marriage did not take place. The Count died in 1612, in very little esteem, on account of his levity, having changed religion and party several times.

An Assembly of the Protestants held at Mante, in which the King publicly declares, that his changing his religion shall make no alteration in their affairs. No Protestant divine could be more afflicted than Queen Elizabeth, when she heard that Henry IV. had renounced the reformed

reformed doctrines, her letter to that Prince is very remarkable. “ You offer
 “ me your friendship as to your sister ; I
 “ am certain I have deserved it, having
 “ paid dearly for it ; but of this I should
 “ not repent me, had you not changed
 “ your father. I can no longer be your
 “ sister by the father’s side, for I shall al-
 “ ways have a greater affection for my
 “ own father, than for him who hath
 “ adopted you.”

La Chatre surrenders the cities of Orleans and Bourges, and Ornano the city of Lyons.

The Baron de Rosny begins a negotiation with the Admiral Villars, to disengage him from the party of the League.

This year was published the *Spanish Catholicon*. The year following the *Abridgment of the States of the League* was added to it, and the whole was intitled, *The Menippean Satyr*. M. le Roy, Almoner

moner to the young Cardinal de Bourbon, was the sole author of the Catholicon. As for the *Abridgment of the States*, there were several hands concerned in it. Passerat and Rapin, two famous Poets, composed the verses : M. Gillott, Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, wrote the Harangue of the Cardinal Legate ; Florent Chretien, a man of wit, composed the speech of Cardinal Pellevè : we are indebted to the learned Peter Pithou, for that of M. D'Aubray, which is the best of the whole ; and to Rapin for the discourse of the Archbishop of Lyons, as also for that of Doctor Rose, Head of the College of Navarre, and Bishop of Senlis. In all probability, the Menippean Satyr did as much service to Henry IV. as the battle of Ivry ; for the force of ridicule is greater than people imagine.

The

1594.

The King's abjuration gives the finishing stroke to the League, in spite of the opposition of Rome.

January 1, the King makes his public entry into Meaux. The Duke of Mayenne, upbraiding Vitry for having betrayed him in delivering this city into the King's hands, "You press me too much" said Vitry, "you will at last make me speak as becomes a soldier; suppose a thief had taken a purse, and confided it to my care; if afterwards coming to the knowledge of the right owner, I should restore it to him, do you think I should commit a wicked and treasonable action? I did nothing else when I delivered up the city of Meaux."

D'Alincourt puts his Majesty in possession of Pontoise. Paris at length opens her gates, Marshal Brissac, and L'An-

glais, a sberiff, admit the King with his army into the city, in spite of the Spaniards. The Duke of Feria, on hearing this news, cried out two or three times. “ He is a great King”—He entered his capital as King with fewer soldiers than there were foreigners on the walls to be spectators of his entry. He permitted the Spaniards to depart the city, saying, Remember me to your Master—go, I permit you, but return no more.

The treaty with Admiral Villars concluded, the King confirms him in his several dignities and governments. A Marshal’s baton given to Baron de Biron. All the cities throughout the kingdom express their eagerness to acknowledge Henry IV. Villeroy is made Secretary of State, and his Son the Marquis D’Alincourt, Governor of Lyons. M. de Villeroy possess the posts of Minister,

ter, and Secretary of State, under four successive Kings, Charles IX. Henry III. Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. He died in the year 1617.

February 17, the King crowned at Chartres, by Nicholas de Thou, the Bishop, in opposition to a decree of the States of Blois, which annuls this ceremony, unless performed in the city of Rheims. The Spaniards take la Capelle, and Henry the Town of Laon. The Count D'Auvergne, with D'Entragues, his father in law, begin those secret practices, which afterwards had like to have brought him to a scaffold. The King sends the Baron de Rosny to Paris, to penetrate into the designs of the Duke of Bouillon.

July 28, the Cardinal of Bourbon dies, lamented by the King, to whom he had been reconciled. Francis, Lord D'o, Super-intendant of the Finances, dies of

a retention of urine ; he surpassed Kings and Princes in extravagance and prodigality. The Duke of Guise makes a treaty with the King, who gives him the government of Provence.

December 26, Jean Chatel, wounds the King in the mouth, while he was giving audience to Montigny ; he accused the Jesuits with being the authors of this crime. The King, who heard him, said, *must then the Jesuits be convicted from my own mouth ?* The whole order were banished the kingdom, and Chatel was torn in pieces between four horses at the Grève. Among the papers of the professor Guignard (who was hanged, and afterwards burnt) were found the following words written with his own hand.

“ That neither Henry III. Henry IV.
 “ Queen Elizabeth, the King of Swe-
 “ den, nor the elector of Saxony, were
 “ real kings ; Henry III. was a Sarda-
 “ napalus ;

"napalus; the Gascon, a Fox; Eliza-
 "beth a she wolf; the King of Sweden, a
 "griffin; and the Elector of Saxony, a
 "hog: if war can be made upon the
 "Gascon, do it, if not let him be affas-
 "sinated." This was called eloquence.
 Henry knew equally well how to make
 war and peace; he was acquainted with
 all the wounds of his kingdom, and the
 remedies to be applied to them. To the
 policy of Charles the Wise, he added
 the openness of Francis I. (to whom he
 was fond of being compared) and the
 goodness of Lewis XII. notwithstanding
 his being master of Paris, the Roman
 Catholick part of the populace were so
 possessed with the fury of fanaticism, that
 scarce a year passed without some attempt
 against his life. Nicholas de Harlay de
 Sancy, ambitious of the post of superin-
 tendant of the Finances, is opposed by
 the Fair Gabrielle, whom he had offended.

The Finances are entrusted to a Council of eight Persons, of whom the Duke of Nevers is titular head.

The plague broke out, and was fatal in England.

1595.

The King declares war against Spain, and reduces the remainder of his kingdom. Marshal Biron, has a considerable share in these successes. Gabrielle D'Estrées, acquires so great an ascendant over the King, that he was scarce a moment absent from her; he went through Paris with her by his side, and caressed her before all the world. The Spaniards retake Cambray. The King joins the Baron de Rosny and others to the Council of Finances. The brave Admiral Villars is killed in cold blood before Dourlens, by order of Contreras, the Spanish Commissary General. More than 3000

French

French were lost on this occasion, and more valiant men perished than in the three great battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry. France, in Villars alone, sustained an irreparable loss, to the general grief of the kingdom. Marshal D'Aumont, receives a mortal wound before the Town of Comper, and D'Humieres, the bravest officer in Picardy, dies before Ham. These melancholy events drew tears from Henry IV.

The battle of Fontaine Françoise, June 5, where the King having rashly exposed himself, with a small body of horse, gave chase to 18000 men, commanded by Ferdinand de Velasco, and the Duke of Mayenne. Henry, in one day, and almost in one moment, acquired the honour of the most glorious victory, and finest retreat, that ever any history afforded an example of. He said

“ that upon other emergencies, he fought
 “ for victory, but here he contended for
 “ his life. He wrote to his sister after
 “ this affair.” *You was very near inheriting my estate.*”

September 17, the Pope grants the absolution so long solicited.

1596.

The Duke of Mayenne makes his peace with the King—it would have been more to his advantage had he done it sooner ; but though he is allowed to have been a great man, yet it is said of him that he was not very expert in making either war or peace. Henry was sincerely reconciled to him, and made him Governor of the Isle of France : one day that he had wearied the Duke, who was excessive fat, in walking with him, “ Cousin, said he, embracing him,” “ this
 “ is all the vengeance you will ever receive from me,” in which he kept his word, as he did with every one. The Duke

Duke of Montpensier, reveals to the King the plots of the chief noblemen of the kingdom. Francis de la Ramée, who pretended to be the Son of Charles IX. and had been at Rheims to get himself crowned King, is hanged at the Grève. The Arch-Duke Albert makes himself master of Calais and Ardres ; they were restored at the peace of Vervins. Henry carries the Town of la Fere, after a long and difficult siege.

A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, signed by France, England, and Holland.

The Duke of Nevers, affronted by an angry expression of Henry IV. dies of chagrin, at Nessel.

The Earl of Essex, having plundered the Town of Cadiz, sets fire to all the ships in the harbour : the damage was computed by the Spaniards at upwards of
twenty

twenty millions of ducats. What were the fruits of Philip II's mighty projects, which for so long time kept Europe in perpetual alarms. Henry IV. deprived him of all France in a quarter of an hour by only going to mass: (it is necessary, said the Baron de Rosny to him, that you should become a Papist, and that I should remain a Protestant.) The English plundered his possessions in America, and destroyed his Galleons; in short he was obliged to conclude a peace at Ver-vins, and to acknowledge as King of France, a person whom he had never called any other than Prince of Bearn. He still remained the first potentate in Europe; he had a yearly revenue of near three millions of gold ducats, which was more than all the monarchs of Christendom had together; but the magnanimity of Elizabeth, the valour of Henry IV. and

IV. and the courage of the Princes of Orange, triumphed over all his riches, and all his intrigues.

The Duke of Mercœur perseveres in his revolt in Britany: he is encouraged by the Dukes of Bouillon, and de la Trimoille.

The Assembly of Notables held at Rouen. The King addressed the Assembly in these words. "I have not called you together, to approve blindly of my will, but to receive your advice, to confide in it, to follow it, and to put myself intirely into your hands;—such an intention has seldom been found in Kings, in Conquerors, in Greybeards; but the love I bear to all my subjects, makes every thing possible and honourable to me." This eloquence, which flowed from the heart of an hero, far transcends all the boasted harangues of antiquity.

The

The King confers the title of Marchioness of Monceaux, on the fair Gabrielle. The Finances embezzled—the Council lived in luxury, while the King and his household wanted necessaries. “ I am” says this amiable and worthy Prince, “ very near my enemies, and hardly a horse to carry me into the battle, nor a complete suit of armour to put on; my shirts are all ragged, my doublets out at elbow, my kettle is seldom on the fire; and these last two days I have been obliged to dine where I could, for my purveyors have informed me, that they have not wherewithall to furnish my table.”

“ I have seen upon him,” says le Grain “ a coat of plain white cloth, very much soiled by the breast-plate, and torn in the sleeves; also stockings much worn, and holed through on the sword side.”

France was sorely afflicted this year with
a plague,

a plague, and a famine, which were occasioned by the utter inversion of the seasons; there was a summer in April, an autumn in May, and a winter in June.

The Baron de Rosny discovers the frauds and artifices of the Council of Finances; he found this year that above one hundred and fifty millions were raised upon the people, to bring about thirty into the King's Treasury. The King determines to commit the whole management of the Revenues into his hands, whose knowledge was equal to his integrity.

At Rouen, the King receives the Order of the Garter from the hands of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1597.

March 11, Amiens surprised by the Spaniards. Herman Teillo de Porto Carrero, disguised thirty Spaniards, like people

people carrying goods to market, who stopped up one of the gates of the town, and amused the guard by pouring out at the entrance thereof sacks of filberds, during which the Spanish troops, who lay concealed, marched up, and putting the guard to the sword, made themselves masters of the Town. The King, thunderstruck at this news, said aloud "This blow is from heaven—Let us go," said he, "we have acted the King of France long enough; it is now time to act the King of Navarre." By the indefatigable pains and œconomy of the Baron de Rosny, that worthy servant to so illustrious a master, he assembled a fine army, which was the only one for upwards of 30 years that had gone to the field, provided with all the necessaries, and the first that had a regular hospital, in which the sick and wounded were taken care of.

Henry

Henry retook Amiens in sight of the Arch-Duke Albert, and obliged him to retire; Hernan Teillo was killed in bravely defending this Town against Henry IV.—he said, the three greatest Commanders he knew, were Henry IV. for the conduct of a large army. The Duke of Mayenne for the siege of a town, and Marshal Biron for a battle. During this siege, the Protestants mutiny, the Duke of Bouillon, Dupleffis Mornay, and Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigne, headed the cabal. D'Aubigne was grandfather to the celebrated Madame Maintenon, who was afterwards wife of Lewis XIV. His birth, services, and courage, gained him great reputation amongst the Calvinist party. He died at Geneva, 1631, aged 80. His two satyrs, *The Confession of Sancy*, and *The Baron of Fænesté*, are fine things; his principal work is his *Universal History*,

three volumes folio, containing many curious relations from 1550 to 1561, that are to be found no where else: He was obliged to fly France on account of this History. The Duke of Savoy is beaten on every side by Lesdiguières; Francis D'Epirnay de St. Luc, grand master of the Ordnance, is killed by a cannon ball. The King promises the Baron de Rosny this post, but is prevailed upon by his mistress to bestow it upon her father D'Estrées. Spain begins to long for peace, and the Pope is desirous of promoting a reconciliation between the two Crowns.

Peter Quin, a weak Carthusian Friar, is persuaded that he shall gain a quicker admission into heaven, by murdering the King. This unhappy wretch was shut up in a madhouse by his superiors.

Solomon de Bethune, Governor of Mante, dies aged 36. The King appoints

points the Baron de Rosny, his brother, his successor, also to the government of Gergeau.

1598.

At length, the Duke of Mercœur, submits to Henry IV. and gives his only daughter, and heiress to Cæsar, Duke of Vendôme, the King's legitimated Son.

Ambassadors from Queen Elizabeth, and the States arrive, who cannot prevail upon Henry to continue the war. Britany makes its submission.

April 13, the edict of Nantes, in favour of the Protestants, signed. The President de Thou, Calignon, Chancellor of Navarre: Messrs. Schomberg, and Jeannin, drew the memoirs upon which this edict was framed—Varillas says, Daniel Chamier, the most learned of the Protestant clergy, drew the edict.

One day, when the Protestants were importunately teizing the King with their demands, “ apply to my sister” said he “ for your affairs are now fallen into “ the hands of women to conduct them.

Lewis XIV. with the same hand that revoked the edict of Nantes, 1685, likewise signed an order for 8000 merciless dragoons, and other troops, to march against his Protestant subjects, and force them, by plundering and torturing, to turn Papists. The Cardinal of Florence, the Pope’s legate, arrives at St. Germain, and is received in a most honourable manner.

May 2, the peace of Vervins signed; this was the first advantageous treaty, that France had made since the time of Philip Augustus; and gave the first blow to the power of the House of Austria. The King erects the county of Beaufort, into a dutchy and peerage,
in

in favour of his Son Cæsar, upon condition that this dutchy should first go to his mother, in consequence of which, Madame D'Estrées, quits the title of Marchioness of Monceaux, for that of Duchess of Beaufort: her second Son was named Alexander.

A treaty of accommodation between Henry IV. and the grand Duke of Tuscany, in regard to the restitution of some islands on the coast of Provence, which that Prince had seized during the civil war. D'Ossat, who concluded this treaty, is made a Cardinal. He died at Rome, March 13, 1604, aged 67. His five volumes of letters are a master piece in politics, and next to *Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent*, afford the most exact and full description, of the artifices of the Court of Rome.

This year an inundation of the Tiber, did inestimable damage; it was greater

than any recorded in history ; the whole plain on which stands the City of Rome, was under water a pike's height in the streets and houses ; and not one in a hundred could go to hear mass on Christmas-day. The sums drawn from the Exchequer, to satisfy the claims of the grantees, according to the Duke of Sully, amounted to more than thirty two millions of livres : and Henry punctually fulfilled all these pecuniary engagements, when he might have refused to pay the price of rebellion. The Baron de Rosny has a dispute with the Duke of Epemon. The King espoused the cause of his minister, and declared to some of the grantees, who wanted to quarrel with him, that himself would be his *second*.

September 13, Philip II. dies aged 71, in his vast palace of the Escorial, which he had made a vow to build, in case his generals should win the battle of St. Quintin;

Quintin ; as if it was of any consequence to God, whether the Constable of Montmorency, or Philibert of Savoy, gained the victory ; or that the divine blessing could be purchased by magnificent edifices. He was called the Demon of the South ; he was one of the most powerful Kings of the earth, but not the greatest ; as a private man, he was a rigid and mistrustful master, a cruel lover, and husband, and a merciless Father.

Peace brought with it other labours, and other cares—The King reduced the number of his troops, both French, and foreigners ; he also set bounds to the prodigious quantity of grain which it was usual to send out of the kingdom, and which often exposed France to suffer the greatest inconveniences, from a scarcity of her own produce. Polite literature was not excluded from a share of the King's

King's attention : he heard Casaubon mentioned, and upon the reputation of this learned man, he invited him to come and settle at Paris, where he fixed him by a pension, that afforded him the means of living as became a man of his character, who is not called, said Henry, to govern the state.

Isaac Casaubon, died aged 55, at London, 1614, where he had been invited by King James, and lies in Westminster-Abbey. He published several learned works, but his exercitations on Baroni-
nius, and his Commentary on Persius, are the most valuable. He was one of the judges at the famous conference between Duplessis, and Du Perron.

1599.

The Princess Catherine, is married to Henry, Duke of Bar, Son of Charles, Duke of Lorrain. The King gave his
sister

sister 300,000 crowns of gold for her portion.

The Marshal de Joyeuse returns to the order of Capuchins.

The King's marriage with Margaret of Valois, is declared null and void, with consent of parties, by the Pope's Commissioners.

The death of the Dutchess of Beaufort. Though a weak woman, she had gained an absolute ascendancy over the mind of Henry, she even aspired to the dignity of Queen, though his Queen Margaret was living: he even sent M. de Sillery to Rome, to solicit a divorce; had not death interposed, and taken her off suddenly, not without suspicion of poison; how far he might have carried his phrenzy, is not easily to be determined. Henry had two sons, and a daughter, by this lady, Cæsar Duke of Vendome; Alexander, Grand Prior of France,

France, and Catherine Henrietta, who married Charles of Lorraine. Henry becomes passionately enamoured of Mademoiselle D'Entragues. She was not so beautiful, though younger, than Gabrielle D'Estrées, and still more gay, ambitious, and enterprising. She obtains from the King a promise of marriage. Henry shews it to the Baron de Rosny, who, ever jealous of his master's honour, had the courage and resolution to tear it in pieces before his face. Madame D'Entragues, takes the title of Marchioness de Verneuil.

Arger and Ridicovi, two Jacobin-Friars, are executed for an attempt upon the King's life. A Capuchin-Friar of Milan, who came to Paris upon the same design, is also hanged.

Bellievre made Chancellor, in the room of Chiverney deceased. The Baron de Rosny made first minister, also
surveyor

surveyor of the highways, and intendant of fortifications.

Articles of marriage concluded between the King, and Mary of Medicis, daughter of Francis, grand Duke of Tuscany: she had for her portion 600,000 crowns, besides rings and jewels.

A negociation is entered into with the Duke of Savoy, for restoring the Marquisate of Saluces: the Duke himself undertakes a journey to France, hoping to evade the King's demand.

The Baron de Rosny invested with the dignity of Grand Master of the Ordinance, upon the resignation of D'Estrées. The King declares it an office of the Crown, from regard to his favourite. The marriage of Philip III. to Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Arch-Duke of Gratz.

Martha

Martha Broffier, a pretended Demoniac, imposes upon the credulous Ecclesiastics, Capuchins, and even some physicians. Cardinal D'Ossat, employed himself so effectually, as to detect the impostor: she was utterly abandoned, lived, and died miserable, and despised.

1600.

The Duke of Savoy arrives at Paris; he attempts to secure the Baron de Rosny in his interest, by bribery, and afterwards to exclude him from the conferences, but fails in both: he one day let fall the following words. *I am not come into this kingdom to reap, but to sow.* D'Aubigné relates the following instance of his generosity or policy:—Playing at Primero, with the King for a bett of 4,000 pistoles, Henry supposing his game sure, neglected his play, but the Duke, who had it in his hand, contented

tented himself with shewing the cards to the Duke of Guise, and D'Aubigné, who were present, and then shuffled them together.

Henry IV. being inflexible with regard to the Marquisate of Saluces, declares war against the Duke of Savoy.

Nicole Mignon, attempts to poison the King, by procuring her husband to be admitted into the number of the King's cooks. She confesses her crime and is burnt.

The conference of Fontaine-bleau, concerning Duplessis Mornay's book, entitled, *The Institution of the Eucharist*.

The Papists ascribe the victory to Du Perron, but the Protestants, with more justice, affirm that Duplessis was victor. Jacques Davy du Perron, at the time Bishop of Evreux, published a book on this conference, in which he illustrates and

defends his cause. The great Mornay replied, and made a *poor Devil* of Du Perron. Cardinal Du Perron died at Paris, 1618, aged 63; he had been trained up in the *Reformed Religion*, with great care, but went off to *Popery*, on the preferments offered him by Henry III. On the contrary, Dupleffis Mornay, had been educated a *Papist*, but became a *Protestant*, to the loss of the greatest preferments.

The King marries Mary of Medicis, at Lyons.

The Castle of Montmelian, Chambery, Bourg, Charbonnieres, and other fortresses in Savoy taken.

The Baron de Rosny performs great services, notwithstanding the jealousy, and opposition of the Courtiers.

The battle of Nieuport gained by Prince Maurice, of Nassau, against Albert, Arch-Duke of Austria. Cardinal Aldobrandin

Aldobrandin arrives to negotiate a peace. Mary of Medicis brought with her many Italians of both sexes, among others, a young man named Conchini, and a girl called Leonora Galigai.

Couchini, espoused Leonora Galigai, who was the Queen's favourite, and to whom he owed his fortune: the Queen appointed him her gentleman usher, and afterwards made him gentleman of the bedchamber to the King, her son; he was created Marshal D'Ancre, Governor of Normandy, Marshal of France, and had a considerable share in the administration, during the minority of Lewis XIII. The young King, at the request of the nobility, whose hatred he had incurred by his insolence, ambition, and avarice, consented to his murder, and Vitri, Captain of the guards, shot him in the Court of the Louvre, 1617. His

wife was burnt, she was accused of forcery. The Counsellor Courtin, demanded of her what charms she had used to betwix the Queen : incensed at the question, she replied, *My only charm was the power which all great minds have over weak ones.*

Theodore Beza, makes a speech to the King, at the head of the deputation from Geneva. The Queen comes to Paris, and is received by the Baron de Rosny, at the Arsenal.

The English East India Company established, their stock consisted of 72000l. they fitted out four ships, and the undertaking answered their expectations. About this time London was almost entirely built of wood, and in every respect, a very ugly city.

The Earl of Arundel first introduced the practice of brick buildings.

1601.

The treaty of Lyons, by which the King relinquishes the Marquisate of Saluces to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of the districts of la Bresse, le Bugey, &c. which are ceded to him by that Prince. The Duke had the whole honour of this peace.

The birth of Lewis XIII.

The Earl of Essex is beheaded at London.

The death of the impostor Don Sebastian, who pretended to be King of Portugal, slain in Africa.

The King goes to Calais; Queen Elizabeth comes to Dover. The King grants Marshal Biron, a gratuity of 30,0000 crowns. The Baron de Rosny sent to Dover, where, in several conferences with Queen Elizabeth, they lay the foundation of the great design against the

House of Austria. Marshal Biron cabals with the malecontents of the kingdom: he had the presumption to say, "The King does not hurt me, for I know how to be revenged on crowned heads, and even Emperors." The Baron de Rosny endeavours to recall him to his duty. Henry sends Biron Ambassador to London, and afterwards to Sweden; at his return he resumes his intrigues.

The Baron de Rosny made Governor of the Bastile.

The institution of the order of religious Penitents, called Picpusies.

1602.

The Conspiracy of Marshal Biron, the Count D'Auvergne, and the Duke of Bouillon, in conjunction with the Duke of Savoy, is discovered by La Fin, a person in whom the Marshal confided. The Marshal is beheaded in the Bastile,

July

July 31, by an arret of parliament ; the King having sent them a commission to try him ; he was a proud, haughty man, almost ungovernable in his temper, and as remarkable for his ignorance, as his father had been for erudition. The King, at the entreaties of his mistress, pardons the Count D'Auvergne ; he also pardons the Duke of Bouillon, who not caring to trust to it, quits the kingdom.

Henry IV. about this time began to be distinguished by the appellation of *the Great*.

The Courtiers endeavour to raise suspicions in the King against the Baron de Rosny.

The embassy of the Swiss, who renew their allegiance with France.

An edict against duels.

The Duke of Savoy miscarries in his attempt against Geneva.

The

The order of the Charitable Brethren founded by St. John of God, settled at Paris by Queen Mary, of Medicis.

Decimal Arithmetic, invented this year at Bruges.

1603.

The Jesuits use their utmost endeavours to procure their re-establishment in France.

April 4, Queen Elizabeth, (the last of the Tudors) dies in the 70th year of her age, and the 44th of her reign. She nominates James VI. of Scotland (the first of the Stuarts) her successor, which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great-Britain: she was a Princess of great learning, but her chief knowledge was that of government: and England ranks her amongst its greatest Princes. She would have enjoyed an unblemished fame,

same, had she not sullied a reign in other respects so glorious, by the murder of her cousin, Mary Stuart, a murder which she ventured to perpetrate with the sacred sword of justice. Thuanus says, that like Augustus, she died without grief or fear, and only through the mere failure of nature; he concludes his enumeration of her great abilities by saying, she had those of a King, not merely as such, but of a very great King: she spake Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spanish; she was also well versed in the mathematics, history, politics, &c. Henry IV. called her, *The irreconcilable enemy of his irreconcilable enemies, and a second self.*

From the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Queen Elizabeth, the English changed their religion four times:—Is it possible to conceive that a free people should alter

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ter their opinions so often? And could a despotic government do more? King James was not so well disposed to Henry IV. as Queen Elizabeth had been: it had been reported to him that Henry had called him in derision, *Captain of Arts*, and *Clerk of Arms*.

The Baron de Rosny sent Ambassador to England, who renews the treaties already concluded with James VI. when King of Scotland, and with Queen Elizabeth; by the same treaty the two princes promise to support the Dutch against Spain. The regulation of the Finances by the Baron of Rosny; the government proved to be in debt to the amount of three hundred and thirty millions of livres. The Viscount de Rohan, is created Duke and Peer.

A meeting of the Protestants of the Assembly of Gap, the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Bouillon proposed ques-
tions

tions in it by their creatures, which had a strong tendency to the rekindling a war.

The Baron de Rosny made Governor of Poitou.

A colony settled in Canada, under the conduct of the Sieur Dumont.

Henry now employed all his endeavours to polish and aggrandize the kingdom he had conquered; he paid off the debts of the Crown by degrees, and without stripping the people; he improved the administration of justice; and what was still more difficult, he brought the two religions to live peaceably together, at least in appearance: Commerce, and the Arts, were held in honour, the manufactories in gold and silver stuffs were revived with double lustre, and enriched the city of Lyons, and all France; he caused the canal of Briare to be dug, he beautified

beautified and enlarged the city of Paris, made the Place Royale, and repaired all the bridges: he paved the Fauxbourg St. Germain, and built that noble bridge where the people still behold his statue with an affectionate remembrance: Lastly he was the true founder of the Royal-Library.

1604.

The death of the Dutcheſs of Bar. The King, in compliance with the ſollicitations of the Jeſuits, re-eſtabliſhes their order in France, and gives them his Caſtle of la Flèche; he alſo makes father Cotton, his Confeſſor. This Jeſuit was of one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed families of Forez; he was born at Neronde, 1564.

Clement VIII. makes a promotion of Cardinals; one of theſe hats is given to Du-Perron, Biſhop of Evreux.

Domestic

Domestic disorders, occasioned by the Queen, and the Marchioness de Verneuil, create great uneasiness to the King. The Count D'Auvergne, renews his intrigues; he is arrested, and conducted to the Bastile. The King, to please his mistress, gives a Marshal's staff to D'Enragues, who had never been in any military action. Henry deposits his Treasure in the Bastile. A military hospital established. The Marchioness de Verneuil, is confined to her own house. The Baron de Rosny, in vain persuades the King to banish his mistress from France. The Pont-Neuf finished.

Ostend is taken from the Dutch by the Spaniards; this siege lasted 39 months by the gallant resistance of Prince Maurice, with the loss of a hundred and forty-thousand men on both sides; and notwithstanding a most obstinate and ex-

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pensive

penfive war, the Dutch Commerce rose to an amazing height. The Canal of Briare begun, for uniting the Loire with the Seine.

This year the parliament registered the edict for establishing the Capuchins in France.

The plague broke out at London, and carried off 30,000 people; near one fourth of its inhabitants.

1605.

The Count D'Auvergne, sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Bastille: he was released in the next reign. In 1644, at 71 years of age, he married Mademoiselle de Nargonne, and as she did not die till 1713, it made a sort of chronological paradox, that a daughter in law should die one hundred, and forty years after her father in law. New calumnies against the Baron de Rosny, by
which

which he is in danger of being disgraced. John de Lisle, a madman, attempts to kill the King; he is arrested and confined.

March 4, the death of Clement VIII. "a pacific Pope," says L'Etoile, "and well affected to the French nation." The Cardinal of Medicis, succeeds to the Pontificate, by the name of Leo XI. He enjoyed the Papacy but a few days; he was taken ill April 17, and died the 27th. Dupleffis Mornay, says, the making Leo XI. Pope, cost Henry IV. 300,000 crowns.

May 25, the Cardinal Borghese, elected Pope, by the name of Paul V. The Spaniards exclude Baronius from the papal dignity, for his Treatise on *The Sicilian Monarchy*.

Theodore Beza, Pastor of Geneva, dies October 7, aged 87. His Latin version of the New Testament, is at this

day used in schools : it was originally dedicated to the Baron of Rosny.

The Impostor, Demetrius, Grand Duke of Muscovy, is murdered. The foundation of the Royal Hospital, called the *Christian Charity*, for the benefit of officers and soldiers lamed in the King's service. The marriage of the Duke de Rohan, to Margaret de Bethune, eldest daughter of the Baron de Rosny : the King presented the bride and bridegroom with 100,000 crowns each, for wedding cloaths and expences.

The Gun-Powder Plot, discovered in England, being a project of the Roman Catholics to blow up the King, and both Houses of Parliament.

1606.

February 12, the Baron de Rosny, created Duke of Sully, and Peer of France. The Duke of Bouillon, by a
treaty

treaty with M. de Villeroy, surrenders Sedan, and makes his peace with the King.

October 16, the King presents the Jesuits with 100,000 crowns for their College of la Flèche. Rupture between Paul V. and the Venetians, on occasion of some pretended ecclesiastical rights, which the holy father undertook to maintain against this Republic, who on their side opposed them by very firm decrees. The Doge and Senate were excommunicated, and the whole state laid under an interdict; that is to say, the clergy were prohibited, under pain of eternal damnation, to say mass, celebrate divine service, administer the sacraments, or give their assistance in burying the dead. The Jesuits, Capuchins, and a small number of Monks, were all that paid any obedience to the interdict. The excommunication was treated with

contempt, by all the other orders in the Republic. The Vicar General to the Bishop of Padua, saying to the Governor, that he would act on this occasion, as the *Holy Ghost* should inspire him. The Governor replied the *Holy Ghost* had already inspired the Council of Ten, to order all those to be hanged that should refuse to obey the order of the Senate. The baptism of the Dauphin, and the two Princesses of France performed at Fontaine-bleau. Paul V. represented by Cardinal de Joyeuse, was God-father to the Dauphin.

Garnett and Oldecorne, two Jesuits, executed in England for a plot against James I. in consequence of which, oaths of allegiance are administered to all degrees of people ; and all Romish priests, Jesuits and Seminaries, commanded to depart the kingdom.

This

This summer the King of Denmark visited England.

1607.

April 16, the birth of the Duke of Orleans; he died in his 5th year, before he was baptized. New grants made to the Jesuits. The King carried his complaisance for the order so far, as to promise that his heart should be deposited in their College of La Flèche, instead of the Church of Notre Dame. A canon of this church, meeting a Jesuit about the time that this distinction was granted to his Society, asked him which he would rather chuse, to put the King's heart into La Flèche, or *La Flèche* (an arrow) into the King's heart. The King re-unites Navarre, and his other patrimonial estates to the Crown, so as to render them inalienable.

April

April 25, a great naval victory gained by the fleet of the United Provinces, over that of the Spaniards, in which the brave Vice-Admiral, Jacob Heemskirk, is killed : when he found himself ready to expire, he obliged his Lieutenant, and all that were with him, by an oath, either to conquer or die. The Dutch lost only two vessels, and about 250 men ; the Spaniards lost sixteen ships, three were consumed by fire, and the others, among which was the Admiral's ship, run aground. Alvares D'Avila, the Spanish Admiral, with 35 Captains, 50 volunteers, and two thousand eight hundred soldiers, lost their lives in the fight.

The Duke of Epemon, under pretence of illness, enters the Court Yard of the Louvre in his coach. The King granted the same distinction to the Duke of Sully, in 1609, and under the regency

gency of Mary of Medicis: this honour was extended to all Dukes and crown officers, who have preserved it ever since.

Henry's reputation was now established both at home, and abroad, and he was esteemed the greatest man of his age.

The Emperor Rhodolph, was only famous amongst philosophers and chymists.

Philip II. had never fought a battle, and was an indefatigable, gloomy, and dissembling tyrant; his prudence was by no means to be compared with the courage and openness of Henry IV. who with all his vivacity was as deep a politician as himself.

Elizabeth had acquired great reputation, but not having had the same difficulties to surmount, she could not challenge the same glory; that which she
really

really deserved, was dimmed by the double dealings with which she was accused, and stained by the blood of Mary, Queen of Scots, which could never be washed away.

Sixtus V. had raised himself a name, by the obelisks, and noble monuments, with which he beautified Rome; but, exclusive of this merit, he would never have been known to the world, otherwise, than for having obtained the Pontificate by fifteen years of continual falsity, and a severity, that even bordered upon cruelty.

Henry's weaknesses were those of the best of men, and they never prevented him from attending to the good government of his kingdom.

1608.

January 23, The King restores Sedan, to the Duke of Bouillon, and withdraws the garrison.

April

April 26, The Queen delivered of her third Son, Gaston John Baptist of France, he died Duke of Orleans, 1660.

September 5, The Chancellor Bellievre, dies aged 78; he was born at Lyons, he had served under five Kings; his probity and steadiness were universally acknowledged; he was the author of many useful regulations in the Chancery.

The Cardinal of Lorrain, Baronius, the Duke of Florence, and the famous Scaliger, all died about this time.

Baronius was born October 30, 1538, his ecclesiastical annals, containing a history of the church for twelve centuries, have been called the *twelve Labours of the Roman Hercules*. The reading, the erudition, the judgment, the order, and method of the author, are amazing; but an unhappy prejudice for papal rights, and Roman pieties, attaches him continually to the Roman cause,

cause, without the least regard to truth in a thousand articles, and makes it plain that he was not assisted from above in this work, as he affirms himself.

Joseph Scaliger was born August 1544; he was a great man in the Republic of Letters, and writ many books; his works contain much valuable criticism, and exhibit a various and fine erudition.

The negociation of the President Jeannin, for putting an end to the war between the Arch-Duke, and the States of Holland. A dreadful devastation was made by the rising of the Loire: it came in an instant, and lasted 24 hours; the loss of men, women, children, cattle, castles, houses, &c. were inestimable. This was called the Year of the hard Winter; "Henry said his beard froze in bed with the Queen by him." The Moors, with Barbarossa at their head, give battle to the Spaniards, in which they

they are defeated. The institution of the military order of Mount-Carmel, to which that of St. Lazare, is united. The King makes Nerestan, Captain of his guards, Grand-Master of the order.

Galileo, of Florence, first discovers the Satellites, about the planet Saturn, by the telescope then just invented in Holland.

1609.

The King forbids the Duke of Bouillon, to assume the title of Sovereign Lord of Sedan.

A truce of twelve years between the Spaniards, and the United-Provinces, by which the sovereignty of the Dutch Republic is acknowledged.

The Prince of Condé retires to Brussels, with Margaret de Montmorency, his wife, for whom the King had conceived a passion, and from thence to Milan,

N

Philip

1610.

Philip III. expells the Moors from Spain, to the number of 90,000 souls. The Duke of D'Ossuna was against this measure, "*they could not,*" says a Spanish Commentator on Comines, "*do a better action, nor follow worse council.*" John William, Duke of Cleves, dies without issue. The King said, he had left all the world his heirs; the Emperor, and all the Princes of Germany claiming the succession. The German Princes put themselves under the protection of Henry IV. The King makes preparations for acting as the Arbiter of Europe: he appoints Ambassadors to reside in the several courts; the government at home is destined for the Queen, with the title of Regent, assisted by a council, without whom she could not conclude any thing. He was ready to march into Germany, at the head of forty thousand men; he had

had forty millions in reserve, immense preparations, sure alliances, skilful Generals, formed under himself; the Protestant Princes of Germany, and the New Republic of the Netherlands, ready to second him; every thing seemed to promise certain success. He had a project to establish a body called, *The Christian Republic*, which would have divided Europe into fifteen parts. This was a visionary scheme, and must have been obstinately opposed, especially by the House of Austria, which Henry without doubt intended to crush.—Were we to give a faithful description of Henry IV. to a stranger of good understanding, who had never heard him spoken of before, and were to conclude with telling him, that this is the man who was assassinated in the midst of his subjects, and whose life had been several times attempted, and that by persons to whom he had never

done the least injury ; he would not believe it.

Henry's melancholy presages of his approaching death. He said to Marshal Bassompierre, a little before that fatal event, " I do not know what is the matter with me, but I cannot persuade myself I shall ever go to Germany, nor can I believe thou wilt go into Italy," and to the Duke of Sully, " Oh ! my friend, I know not what is the meaning of it, but my heart tells me some fatal accident will happen—I shall die in this city—they will murder me here, I see plainly that they have made my death their only resource."

May 13, The ceremony of the Queen's coronation is performed at St. Denis, with all the magnificence usual on such extraordinary occasions,

May

May 14, in the morning, the King told those about him, that he had not slept, and that he was very much disordered; the Queen, and the Duke of Vendôme, entreated him not to go out of the Louvre that day, but without effect: in the afternoon he ordered his coach, saying, I will go to the Arsenal, to see the Duke of Sully, who is indisposed: he could not stay in any one place, nor conceal his irresolution and disorder: he said to the Queen, I know not what to do, I have no great inclination to go to the Arsenal, because I shall put myself in a passion; my God, said he, I know not what is the matter: I cannot go from hence.—*Ravaillac*, hearing that he enquired if his coach was ready, muttered to himself—*I have thee, thou art lost*.—As he was going into the coach, M. de Vitry, asked him if it was his pleasure that he should attend him—no, replied

the King, but go whither I have ordered you. Permit me, Sire, said Vitry, to send the guards with your Majesty; no, returned the King, I will have neither you nor your guards; I will have none about me. He then ordered the coach to go on.—Messrs. D'Epernon, de Montbazou, de Lavardin, de Roquelaure, de la Force, de Liancourt, and de Mirabeau, were in the coach with him. The coach was obliged to stop in the street, called Feronnerie, occasioned by the meeting of two carts. Ravallac, who had followed it from the Louvre, advanced to that side where the King sat; his cloak being wrapped round his left arm, served to conceal the knife, which he held in his hand, and sliding between the shops and the coach, as if he was attempting to pass by like others, he supported one foot upon one of the spokes of the wheel, and the other upon a stone, and

and drawing a knife, edged on both sides, gave the King a wound a little above the heart, between the third and fourth rib. Henry, feeling himself struck, cried out, I am wounded, and in the same instant the assassin repeated the blow, with such quickness, that not one of those that were in the coach had time to oppose, nor even to perceive it; so that the blood gushing out of his mouth, and from the wound, the unhappy Prince expired, breathing a deep sigh.

Henry, at length, fell a victim to the spirit of the League: his protecting the Protestant League was the sole cause of his being murdered; for we must credit the constant deposition of Ravaillac—he declared, without ever varying, that he had no accomplice, and that he had been urged to this action by an instinct that he could not overcome.—This monster was no other than a furious madman, and it
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is a great instance of the force of destiny, that France should have been deprived of Henry IV. and the state of Europe changed by such a man.

Some have dared to impute this crime to the House of Austria, to Mary of Medicis, to the Marchioness de Verneuil, and to the Duke of Epernon. These invidious insinuations destroy each other, and only serve to shew the great credulity of human malice. Ravailiac was only the blind instrument of times equally blind: Barriere, Chatel, Quin the Carthusian, and others, attempted the same murder; they were all young, and all the dregs of the people. So much does religion become fury in the minds of the common people, and youth: of all the assassins which this horrible age produced, only Poltrot de Meré, the Protestant Fannatic, who killed the Duke of Guise, 1563, was a gentleman.

The

The King's body was opened, all the parts of which were found in so good a state, that, according to the course of nature, they judged he might have lived 30 years longer. His entrails were sent to St. Denis, without any pomp. The Jesuits demanded the heart, which they interred in their chapel of La Flèche.—Such was the tragical end of a Prince, on whom nature with a lavish profusion had bestowed all her advantages, except that of a death, such as he merited.

His stature was so happy, and his limbs formed with such proportion, as constitute not only what is called a well-made man, but indicates strength, vigour, and activity : his complexion was animated ; all the lineaments of his face had that agreeable liveliness which forms a sweet and happy physiognomy, and perfectly suited to that engaging easiness of manners, which though some-
times

times mixed with Majesty, never lost the graceful affability, and easy gaiety so natural to this great Prince : with regard to the qualities of his heart and mind, he was candid, sincere, grateful, compassionate, generous, wise, penetrating: in a word, endowed with all the great, and amiable qualities, which have attracted the esteem, and admiration of succeeding ages.

France never had a better nor a greater King—he was his own General and Minister ; in him were united great frankness, and profound policy, sublimity of sentiment, and a most engaging simplicity of manners ; the bravery of a soldier, and an inexhaustible fund of humanity ; and what forms the characteristic of great men, he was obliged to surmount many obstacles, to expose himself to danger, and to encounter with adversaries

verfaries worthy of himfelf. He was the *Conqueror and Father of his people.*

Dominic de Vic, Vice-Admiral of France, and Governor of Calais, is feized with grief on feeing again the place to which he had feen the corpf of Henry IV. brought after he was affaffinated, which occafions his death.

The funeral oration of Henry IV. was pronounced at Rome, in the chapel of the Vatican, before the Pope and Cardinals; an honour which had never been done, except to Charles V. and Philip II.

Henry IV. was born December 13, 1553, crowned at Chartres, February 27, 1594, died at Paris, May 14, 1610, aged 56, after reigning 21 years.

Maximilian de Bethune, Duke of Sully, was born at Rosny 1560, died at his feat of Villebon, in the county of Chartrain, December 22, 1641, in
the

the 82d year of his age : he survived his royal master 30 years. After the death of Henry IV. he wore about his neck a chain of diamonds, to which hung a large gold medal, which had, in relievo, the figure of that great Prince ; he often took this medal out of his bosom, contemplated, and kissed it, with the utmost reverence ; he never quitted it even when he went to court.

The Duke, after his retreat, went one day to court, in consequence of a message from Lewis XIII. " Monsieur," said the young King to him, " I sent
 " for you to ask your advice, and to con-
 " fer with you upon some affairs of im-
 " portance." The Duke, seeing none but young courtiers about the King, who, to make their court to the Constable de Luines, ridiculed his dress, and gravity of manners, made this answer.
 " Sire, I am too old to change my ha-
 " bit,

“ bit, but for some good cause ; when
 “ the King your Father, of glorious me-
 “ mory, did me the honour to confer
 “ with me upon matters of importance,
 “ he first sent away the buffoons.” Lewis
 approved his freedom, and ordering
 every one to withdraw, remained alone
 with M. de Sully.

Lewis XIII. gave the Duke of Sully,
 a Marshal's Baton, September 18, 1634.

The Duchefs of Sully erected a sta-
 tue of white marble to the memory of
 her husband, with this inscription.

Rachel de Cochefilet, Duchefs Dow-
 ager of Sully, after the death of Maxi-
 milian de Bethune, Duke of Sully, her
 husband, with whom she lived 49 years
 in marriage, to honour his memory, and
 in testimony of her grief for his loss, has
 erected this statue in the year 1642.

'The body of this lady, after her death,
 was deposited by that of her husband.

The effigies of the Duke and Duchess are of white marble, as large as the life: they are kneeling upon a pedestal three feet in height; behind the statue of the Duke is this inscription.

Here lies the body of the most high, most puissant, and most illustrious, Maximilian de Bethune, Marquis of Rosny, who shared in all the fortunes of King Henry the Great, among which was that memorable battle which gave the Crown to the Victor, where, by his valour, he gained the white standard, and took several prisoners of distinction: he was by that great monarch, in reward of his many virtues, and distinguished merit, honoured with the dignities of Duke, Peer, and Marshal of France, with the governments of the Upper and Lower Poitou, with the office of Grand Master of the Ordnance; in which, bearing the Thunder of his Jupiter, he took the
 Castle

Castle of Montmelian, till then believed impregnable, and many other fortresses of Savoy : he was likewise made Superintendant of the Finances, which office he discharged singly, with a wise and prudent œconomy, and continued his faithful services till that unfortunate day, when the Cæsar of the French nation, lost his life by the hand of a parricide. After the lamented death of that great King, he retired from public affairs, and passed the remainder of his life in ease, and tranquillity : he died at the Castle of Villebon, December 21, 1641, aged 82 years. Here also lies the most high, most puissant, and most illustrious Lady, Madame Rachel de Cochefilet, his wife, who died at Paris, in the 97th year of her age, in the year 1659.

The Equestrian statue of Henry the Great, presented by Cosmo III, Grand Duke of Tuscany, was erected on the

Pont-Neuf, in Paris, August 23, 1614. This is the first monument of the kind in honour of the Kings of France.

Margaret of Valois, died March 27, 1615, at her palace in the Fauxbourg, St. Germain. She was interred in the Church of the Reformed Augustins, which she had founded : she was greatly regretted, being a Princess abounding in goodness of heart, eagerly fond of the welfare and repose of the state, who did no harm to any one besides herself.

Mary of Medicis, died at Cologne, July 3, 1642, in the greatest distress, at the age of 68. The widow of Henry the Great, the mother of a King of France, and the mother in law of three crowned heads, sometimes wanted the necessaries of life. She beautified Paris with the famous palace called the Luxemburg, and with the fine public walk which still goes by the name of the Queen's

Queen's (la Cours de la Reine). Her end deserves our pity, but her capacity was far inferior to her ambition, and perhaps she was neither surprized, nor affected so much as she ought, at the fatal catastrophe of one of the greatest Kings in Europe.



Wives, Children, Ministers, Warriors, Magistrates, &c. from Henry II. to Henry IV.

Henry II. married Catherine of Medicis, Niece to Clement VII. 1533.

Children of Henry II.

Francis II.

Lewis, died young

Charles IX.

Henry III.

Francis, Duke D'Alençon, D'Anjou, and Brabant

Elizabeth married to Philip II.

Claude, married to Charles II. Duke of Lorraine

Margaret, the first wife of Henry IV.

Victoria } died young
Jane }

Henry II. had also several natural children by different mistresses, except Diana of Poitiers, by whom he had no issue.

William Bochetel

Cl. de Aubespine

J. du Thier

Come Clause

James Bourdin

Flor. Robertet, Lord of Frene

John D'Avanson

Constable.

Anne de Montmorency

Marshals of France.

Cl. D'Annebaut

Oudart du Biez

John Carracioli

Robert de la Marek

John D'Albon, de St. Andre

Ch. de Cossé de Brissac

P. Strozzi

P. de la Barthe, de Termes.

Chancellors.

Francis Olivier de Lieuville.

J. Berhandi, Cardinal Francis

Secretaries of State.

M. de L'Aubepine, the first that bore this title.

Francis II. married Mary Stuart, daughter of James V. King of Scotland, 1558.

Charles IX. married Elizabeth of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II. 1570.

Ministers.

Francis Duke of Guise
Charles Card. of Lorraine

Children.

Mary Elizabeth, died at five years old; he had also three natural children by Mary Touchet, one of whom was the mother of the Marchioness de Verneuil mistress to Henry IV.

Secretaries of State.

Cl. de L'Aubespine
James Bourdin
Flor. Robertet
Fl. Robertet
D'Aillue

Constable.

Anne de Montmorency
Marshals of France.
James D'Albon, de St. Andre
Charles du Cossé de Brissac
P. de la Barthe de Termes
Francis de Montmorency

Ministers.

Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine
Art. de Cossé
Cl. de Laubespine
James Bourdin
Flor Roberkt
Nic. de Neuville de Villeroy
Peter Brulart
Cl. Pinart

Chancellors.

J. Berhandi, Cardinal
Francis Olivier de Lieuville
Mich. de L'Hopital

Constable.

Anne de Montmorency

Marshals

Marshals of France.

John D'Albon, de St.
 André
 Charles de Cossé de
 Brissac
 P. de la Barthe Termes
 Gaspar de Tavanne

Francis Lord D'O Nic. de
 Neuville
 de Villeroy
 Peter Brulart
 Cl. Pinart
 P. Forget de Fresne

Chancellors.

Mich. de L'Hopital
 J. de Morvilliers

Henry III. married Loui-
 sa of Lorrain, 1575

Marshals of France.

Francis de Montmorency
 Henry de Montmorency
 Albert de Gondy de Retz
 Blaise de Montluc
 Roger de Bellegarde
 Armand de Gontaut de
 Biron

Ministers.

Philip de Chiverny Chan-
 cellor

Pomponne de Bellievre

James de Marignon
 John D'Aumont
 Will. de Joyeuse

Henry IV. besides those mentioned in the Abridg-
 ment, had the following natural Children.

By the Marchioness de Anthony of Bourbon,
Verneuil.

Henry Bishop of Metz,
 afterwards Duke of
 Verneuil

Gabrielle Angelica, mar-
 ried to the Duke of
 Epemon.

Count de Moret

By Charlotte des Essars.

Jane Baptist of Bourbon
 Abbess of Fontevault
 Maria Henrietta of Bour-
 bon

Abbess of Chelles

By Jacqueline de Beuil,
Countess of Morêt.

Charlotte des Essars, mar-
 ried

ried to the Marshal de
L'Hopital.

Ministers.

Francis Lord D'O, Su-
perintendent of the Fi-
nances

Maximilian de Bethune
de Rosny, Duke of
Sully

N. Harlay de Sancy

J. Bochart

Secretaries of State.

N. de Villeroy

Anth. de Lomenie

P. Forget de Frene

Anthony Potier

P. de Pont-Chartrain

Constable.

Henry de Montmorency

Marshals of France.

A. de Gondy de Retz

A. de Gontaut de Biron

I de Matignon

John D'Aumont

Will. de Joyeuse

H. de la Tour de Bouil-
lon

Ch. de Gontaut de Bi-
ron

Cl. de la Chastre

C. de Cossé de Brissac

J. de Montluc, de Ba-
lagny

J. de Lavardin

H. de Joyeuse, de Bou-
cage

Alphonfus

D'Ornano

U. de Laval, de Bois-
Dauphin

W. de Grancey

Fr. de Bonne de Lesdi-
guieres

Chancellors.

Ph. H. de Chiverney

Fr. de Monthelon

Ch. de Bourbon

Cardinal de Vendôme

Pomponne de Bellievre

N. de Sillery.

A Catalogue of the most eminent of the numerous Literati of Europe, who flourished during the XVIth Century.

Ecclesiastical and Theological Writers.

Sleidan
 Erasmus
 M. Luther
 P. Melancthon
 M. Bucer
 Zuinglius
 Fr. Ximenes
 Sir. Thomas More
 Abp. Whitgift
 Ecolampadius
 John Calvin
 Theod. Beza
 Cardinal Bellarmin Spagnola
 Pope Adrian VI.
 Pope Leo X.
 K. Henry VIII.
 Cardinal Cajetan
 Cæsar Baronius
 Pope Paul IV.
 Sir Francis Xavier
 Ignatius Loyala
 Bishop Gardner

S. Purchas
 J. Leland, Antiquarian
 Edward Wotton
 Cuthbert Tunstall
 Roger Ascham
 G. Buchanan
 Sir Philip Sidney
 John Fox
 Fran. Walsingham
 Thomas Craig
 W. Cambden
 Spencer
 W. Shakespear
 B. Johnson
 John Milton
 W. Barclay

French.

Clement Marot
 Fr. Rabelais
 R. Stephens
 H. Stephens
 Ch. du Moulin
 Mich. de L'Hopital
 L. Joubert
 James Pelletier
 Regnard
 James Amyot

Profane Authors, British.
 Thomas Linacre

Mich,

Mich. Montagne

M. de Castlenau

P. Daniel

Card. D'Ossat

Jos. Scaliger

N. Rapin

P. B. Brantome

St. Pasquier

Martin du Bellay

Joach du Bellay

Ambrose Paré

Charron

P. Chastellain

Mich. Servetus

Jodelle

Bernard Ochin

Peter Ramus

Cardinal Guise

Ger. Vossius

De Thou

Prefid. Jeannin

Cervantes de Saavedra,
a Spaniard.

Italian.

Sannazarius

Machiavel

Hieron Vida

L. Ariosto

Torquatus Tasso

Maffei

F. Guiccardini

L. Guiccardini

Cardinal Bembo

Fracastorius

Polydore Virgil

P. Aretin

Julius Cæsar Scaliger

Gabriel Faerno

Lewis Cornaro

J. Cardan

A. Palladio

B. Guarini

Michael Angelo

Han. Carrache

Louis de Camoens

Titian

Swiss.

Paracelsus

Isaac Casaubon

Tycho Brahe, a Dane

German and Dutch.

Reuchlin

H. C. Agrippa

N. Copernicus

J. Secundus

Olaus Magnus

Paul Fagius

Seb.

Seb. Munster
G. Agricola
Conr. Gesner
T. Sturmius

Busbequius
G. Mercator
Ortelius
Just. Lipsius



APPEN.

A P P E N D I X:

CONTAINING,
ANECDOTES, BON MOTS, REPARTEES, &c.

Serving to illustrate the
CHARACTER OF HENRY THE GREAT.

AT Bayonne, while he was yet a child, the Duke of Medina look- at him earnestly, said “ This Prince ei- “ ther will, or ought to be an Emperor.”

Anthony, King of Navarre, though his judgment was weak, had a great deal of courage : Francis Duke of Guise, de- signed to assassinate him in the chamber of Francis II. he was informed of the

P

plot;

plot ; yet went resolutely into the chamber where it was to be executed. “ If
 “ they murder me” said he to Reinsy, one
 of his gentlemen, “ take my bloody shirt,
 “ and carry it to my wife and son—that
 “ will teach them how to revenge me.”
 Francis II. durst not stain himself with
 this crime, and the Duke of Guise ex-
 claimed, what a poor King have we ?

Captain Michau, pretended to have
 quitted the Spanish service for that of the
 King of Navarre, in order to find some
 opportunity of murdering him treacher-
 ously ; one day when the King was hunt-
 ing in the forest of Aillas, he perceived
 Michau behind him well mounted with
 a couple of pistols, cocked and primed ;
 the King seeing him approach, “ Captain
 Michau,” said he with a bold determin-
 “ ed air, dismount I have a mind to make
 “ trial of your horse, that I may know if
 “ it be as good a one as you say it is.”

The

The Captain obeyed, the King mounted, and taking the pistols, “do you intend “to shoot me with one of these he said.” “I am told you intend to kill me, but “now I can kill you if I please:” saying this he discharged the pistols in the air, and commanded Michau to follow him: the Captain having good reasons to desire to be excused, took leave, and never after appeared.

During the siege of Paris, Henry chanced to meet two Peasants in the way to execution, who had been detected in carrying bread to one of the posterns of the city; they fell on their knees, and pleaded that they had no other way of getting a livelihood: “Go your ways in peace” said the “King, giving them all the “money he had about him; the Gascon “is poor, had he more he would give “it you.” To a generous mind such

passages excite tears of admiration, and tenderness.

The Peasants to this day repeat a saying of his, which though trifling in itself, shews a paternal tenderness, “ that he
“ wished they had flesh every day, and
“ a fowl in the pot besides every Sun-
“ day.”

In a letter to the Fair Gabrielle, when he expected to come to an engagement with the Prince of Parma. “ If I die,
said he, “ my last thoughts shall be on
“ my God, and the last but those on
“ you.”

In a letter to the same lady on his abjuration, he said. “ A pleasant adventure happened to me at church ; an
“ old woman seized me by the head and
“ kissed me : to-morrow you shall sweeten
“ my mouth.”

In the conferences which he held, he was admired and esteemed by all who
came

came from Paris to see him : one of the deputies, surprized at the familiarity with which his officers behaved towards him, who crouded about him so as hardly to give him room. “ You see nothing “ here” said he “ they croud much more “ about me in the day of battle.”

Having sent Alibour, his first physician, to visit Madame D’Estrées, who was indisposed ; at his return, he told his Majesty she was a little disordered, but that he need not be uneasy for the consequences would be very good ; “ but “ will you not bleed and purge her” said Henry ? “ I shall be very cautious how “ I do that” said the old man, “ before she “ has gone half her time.” “ How interrupted the King, astonished, (this was in the beginning of his addresses to that lady) Surely you rave, friend.” Alibour supported his assertion, which the King thought he should destroy, by tel-

ling him upon what terms he was with the lady : “ I know not what you have
 “ or have not done replied the old physician and referred him to four or five months from that time. The event was exactly conformable to Alibour’s prediction.

La Noue, being arrested for debts which his father had contracted in this Prince’s service, complained to him of that insolence, the King, in public said to him, La Noue, you must pay your debts, “ I pay mine,” but afterwards in private gave him his jewels to pawn to the creditors, instead of his baggage, which they had seized.

Don Pedro, of Toledo, being at Fontainebleau, before the King’s chapel was finished, told his Majesty he saw nobody so ill lodged at Fontainebleau, as God :
 “ Henry replied, “ we Frenchmen lodge
 “ God in our hearts, not between four
 “ walls

“ walls as you Spaniards, and if you
 “ were even to lodge him in your hearts
 “ as we do, I am apprehensive he would
 “ be there in a lodging of stone.”

The same Don Pedro being sent Ambassador to Paris, by Philip III. hardly knew that city again, which he had formerly seen in so unhappy and languishing a condition.

“ The reason is, said Henry, that at
 “ that time, the master of the family
 “ was absent, but now he is at home, to
 “ take care of his children, they thrive
 “ and do well.”

Henry IV. said it was necessary he should find in his wife, these seven qualifications, beauty, prudence, softness, wit, fruitfulness, riches, and royal-birth.

His gardner at Fontainebleau, complaining that he could not make any thing grow in that soil, “ Friend, said
 “ the

the King, "looking at the Duke of Epernon," saw it with Gascons, they "will thrive any where."

Having one day boasted to the Spanish Ambassador, that he would breakfast at Milan, hear mass at Rome, and dine at Naples; the Ambassador answered, "Sire, if your Majesty goes so fast, you "may go to Vespers in Sicily."

"They say I am a niggard" said he, "but I do three things very inconsistent "with a covetous disposition: I make "war, I make love, and I build."

He shewed by his example how to retrench the superfluity of dress, for he commonly wore a suit of grey cloth, with only a pour-point of sattin or taffety, without any indented edging, lace or embroidery; he commended such as dressed in that plain fashion, and ridiculed others who carried said he *their wind-mills, and their old woods on their backs.*

"I

“ I every day” said this Prince, “ pray
 “ to God for three things, first that he
 “ would be pleased to pardon my ene-
 “ mies ; secondly, to grant me the vic-
 “ tory over my passions, especially sen-
 “ suality ; thirdly, that I may make a
 “ right use of the authority he has given
 “ me, and never abuse it.

Speaking of the remonstrances made
 him by the Ecclesiastics, “ I would wil-
 “ lingly do as they say,” said he, but they
 “ little think I know what they do.”

The Deputies of the town of Amiens,
 speaking to him in their address of Henry
 III’s goodness, “ Yes” said he to them,
 “ he was a good Prince, but he was
 “ afraid of you ; and for my part I nei-
 “ ther love nor fear you.”

The Duke de Joyeuse, who was alter-
 nately a soldier, and a Monk, being with
 the King on a balcony, under which a
 multitude of people were assembled,

“ Cousin,

“ Cousin, said Henry, this crowd seem
 “ to be very happy at seeing together an
 “ Apostate, and a Rencgado.” This
 saying made such an impression on the
 Duke, that he entered into his convent,
 where he died.

Hunting one time near Grosbois, he
 dropt his company, and came by him-
 self to Creteil; going into an inn, he
 asked the landlady, if she had any thing
 for him to eat, she answered no, for he
 was come too late, taking him for a pri-
 vate gentleman; he then asked her for
 whom is this roast meat that I see at the
 fire? for some gentlemen replied she
 that are above, and whom, I take to be
 sollicitors: The King civilly requested
 their permission to dine with them upon
 paying for it, which they had the ill
 manneis to refuse him; upon which he
 sent privately for some of his attendants,
 whom he ordered to carry the Sollicitors

to Grosbois, to have them well whipped, to teach them said he more complaisance to gentlemen another time.

Being overtaken upon the road by a clergyman that was posting to court, the King, putting his head out of the coach, asked the man in his hasty way, whence come ye? whither go ye? what want ye? The clergyman without any ceremony, or hesitation, made answer from Blois to Paris; a benefice; with which the King was so well pleased that he instantly granted his request.

This pleasant answer to three questions at a time, is like that of the famous Dante, the Italian Poet, as related in Dominicetis Facetie.

Dante, returning home one day from the country, was overtaken by three gentlemen of Florence, his acquaintance; who, knowing how ready he was in his answers, they all three resolved by way

of

of proof to make three successive attacks upon him in the following manner. The first said to him, Good day—master Dante,—the second, whence come you master—Dante? the third, are the waters deep, master Dante? To all which, without once stopping his horse, or making the least pause, he answered thus,—good day and good year—from the fair to the very bottom.

L'Argentier, the famous contractor, coming to take leave of his Majesty, when he was going to Fontaine-bleau, said he would soon follow him thither to kiss his hand, and receive his commands, and added, that journey would cost him 10,000 crowns. Ventre, St. Gris, said the King, his usual oath, that is too much for a journey from Paris to Fontaine-bleau. “Yes” Sire, replied L'Argentier, but I have something else to do there, for I propose to take a mo-
“ del

“ del of the front of your house, in or-
 “ der to have one of mine in Champagne
 “ built on the same plan ; at which, the
 “ King smiling at that time, took no
 “ further notice of it, but when he was
 “ told of L’Argentier’s imprisonment
 “ in the Chatelet.” “ How” says he, “ is
 “ he going to take a model of the front
 “ of the Chatelet.”

A Leaguer coming to him one day
 while he was playing at Primero, “ you
 “ are welcome” says he, “ for if we win
 “ you will be ours.”

Madame de Montpensier, taking no-
 tice of his entering Paris, said “ she wish-
 “ ed it had been her brother, the Duke
 “ of Mayenne, who had let down the
 “ bridge for his Majesty,” Adzookers “ re-
 “ plied Henry, “ he might have made me
 “ wait a long time, and I should not have
 “ entered so early.”

Going one day with his courtiers to partake of a slight collation with M. de Villeroy, who was of a covetous, selfish disposition ; he said to them, “ My friends, “ let us fare well for our money, we “ have an host who will make us pay “ dear for our entertainment.”

Playing at Tennis with Francis Lord D'O, and observing that the markers stole their balls, he called to him with a loud voice,, “ D'O, you see that all the world cheats us.” On signing the edict of Nantes, the King told the bishops, “ you have exhorted me concerning my duty, let me now exhort you ; “ let us excite a mutual emulation in “ each other, which of us shall perform “ their parts the best ; my predecessors “ gave you good words, but I with my “ grey jacket will shew you good deeds ; “ though I am all grizzled without, I am “ all gold within.”

To

To the remonstrances of the parliament, he answered. “ I speak to you
 “ like the father of a family—I entreat
 “ you would register with the usual solemnities, the edict which I have
 “ granted to those of the calvinist religion ; what I have done is for the sake
 “ of peace : I made the edict, and would
 “ have it observed ; I am King, and
 “ will be obeyed.”

The evening before the battle of Ivry, he had used some harsh expressions to Colonel Schomberg, who had asked him for money, and told him in a passion, that it was not acting like a man of honour, to demand money, when he came to take orders for fighting. He afterwards went to him, when he was ranging his troops, and said, “ Colonel, we
 “ are now upon the point—perhaps I
 “ shall never go from this place : it is
 “ not just that I should deprive a brave
 Q 2 “ gentleman

“gentleman as you are of your honour—
 “I come to declare that I know you to
 “be an honest man, and incapable of
 “committing a base action :” saying this,
 he embraced him with great affection.
 The Colonel replied, with tears in his
 eyes. “Ah ! Sire, by restoring to me
 “my honour, you take away my life,
 “for after this, I should be unworthy
 “of your favour, if I did not sacrifice
 “it to day in your service ; if I had a
 “thousand lives I would lay them at
 “your feet.” The Colonel was killed in
 this engagement.

At the siege of Chartres, the magis-
 trate made him a very long harangue,
 and telling him he acknowledged the
 city was subject to his Majesty, by divine
 and human right ; Henry out of patience
 at his prolixity, interrupted him, pushing
 forwards his horse to enter, and said,

“Aye,

“ Aye, and add also, by the cannon’s right.

Chicot, a Gascon, brave, rich, and a buffoon, when the Prince of Parma came to France, said to the King before all the courtiers, “ My friend, I see very
 “ well that all you do will signify no-
 “ thing, unless you either turn Catholic,
 “ or pretend you are one.” Another time he said, “ I am convinced that
 “ to be peaceably King of France, you
 “ would give both Papists and Hugue-
 “ nots, to Lucifer’s clerk ; so true is it
 “ that you Kings have no religion but
 “ in appearance.—I am not surprized said
 “ he, another time to his Majesty, that so
 “ many persons desire to be Kings, it is
 “ a good trade, and by working at it
 “ only an hour in a day, one may make
 “ sufficient provision for the rest of the
 “ week without being obliged to one’s
 “ neighbours ; but for God’s sake, my

“ friend, keep out of the hands of the
 “ Leaguers, for if you should fall into
 “ some of them, they would hang you
 “ up like hog’s gut, and write upon
 “ your gibbet—At the Crown of France,
 “ and Navarre, Good lodgings to let.”
 He used to say what he pleased to the
 King, without giving him any offence.

At the siege of Rouen, Chichot wound-
 ed the Count de Chaligny in the thigh,
 and presenting him to Henry IV. said,
 “ Here take what I give thee.” The
 Count, enraged at being taken by a fool,
 gave him a blow on the head, with the
 hilt of his sword, which killed him.

The King, one day in anger, reproached
 the Duke of Epemon, with not loving
 him; the Duke, without being surpriz-
 ed, answered coolly, but with great gra-
 vity, “ Sire, your Majesty has not a
 “ more faithful servant than myself, in
 “ the kingdom; I would rather die than
 “ fail

“ fail in the least part of my duty to you,
 “ but as for friendship, your Majesty
 “ well knows, that is only to be acquired
 “ by friendship.” The King, who
 equally knew how to admire great ac-
 tions, and speeches of this kind, con-
 verted all his indignation into esteem.

The brave Grillon, whose intrepidity
 had procured him the name of Dread-
 nought, came one day into the King’s
 closet, to excuse himself from some re-
 proaches, which had been cast upon his
 character ; he passed from excuses to dis-
 putes, then fell into a passion, and ut-
 tered blasphemies. The King, exaspe-
 rated, commanded him to retire, but
 Grillon, not complying, the Courtiers
 were afraid Henry would seize upon
 somebody’s sword, and run him through.
 The King, at last, recovering himself
 after Grillon went out, said, “ Nature
 “ has formed me passionate, but since I
 “ have

“ have been sensible of this fault, I
 “ have endeavoured to guard against the
 “ dictates of so dangerous a passion, and
 “ am glad to have such good witnesses
 “ of my moderation.” While Grillon
 was contending with the King, Mar-
 shal Biron, who was sitting upon a
 trunk, pretended to be asleep; Grillon
 cried aloud in his ears, that he was a
 mangy snarling dog. The Marshal af-
 fected sleep, that he might not expose
 himself to the brutality of such a hot-
 brained man.

After the battle of Arques, Henry
 wrote to Grillon, in these terms, “ Hang
 “ thyself, brave Grillon, for we have
 “ fought at Arques, without thee; adieu
 “ brave Grillon, for I love thee, whe-
 “ ther I will or not.”

Grillon, had the same unfavourable
 sentiments for the Duke of Sully, with
 which most of the Courtiers were tainted,

but

but after the following adventure, which happened during the war with Savoy, his friendship became stronger for him than his hatred had ever been,

Grillon went one day into a meadow, where the Duke was observing a ravelin, which he wanted to have battered down, but being within reach of a battery from which the discharges were so frequent, he resolved to defer his design till a less dangerous opportunity : “ Morbleu, “ grand-master,” said Grillon, “ are you “ afraid of guns in my company, Arni- “ dieu, let us go to those trees, we may “ reconnoitre there without danger. “ Let us go then,” replied the Duke, “ since we are trying who shall shew “ himself most mad ; but since you are “ oldest I would willingly allow you to “ be wisest also ;” he then led him forward till the bullets began to whistle strongly

strongly in their ears. “ Arnidieu, said
 “ Grillon, these rogues have no regard
 “ to the grand-master’s baton, or the
 “ cross of the Holy Ghost; let us gain
 “ those hedges, they may shelter us,
 “ for par la corbieu, you are an honest
 “ fellow, and worthy to be grand-mas-
 “ ter; let us vow an inviolable friend-
 “ ship to each other, I will during my
 “ whole life, be one of your most faith-
 “ ful servants.” And from that time he
 continued to love the Duke of Sully with
 greater affection than he had shewn to
 any person.

The Duke of Guise having a mind to
 try Grillon’s courage, agreed with some
 gentlemen, after the reduction of Mar-
 seilles, to give a sudden alarm before his
 quarters, as if the enemy had been mas-
 ters of the town; at the same time he or-
 dered two horses to the door, and going
 into Grillon’s room, told him all was lost,
 that

that the enemy were masters of the port and town, that he thought it was better to retreat, than suffer themselves to be taken, and that horses were ready at the door for that purpose. Grillon was hardly awake ; however, no ways disconcerted, he called for his cloaths and arms, saying, it was more becoming men of honour, to die with arms in their hands, than to survive the loss of the place : the Duke followed him out of the room, and burst out a laughing, by which Grillon discovered the trick ; he assumed a look much sterner than when he only thought of going to fight, and squeezing the Duke's hand, said, swearing at the same time, " Young man never make it a jest
 " to try the courage of a man of ho-
 " nour ; for by God, hadst thou made
 " me betray any weakness, I would have
 " plunged this dagger in thy heart : " and then left him without speaking another word.

Henry

Henry IV. speaking of his three ministers, thus delineated their characters,

Duke of Sully.

Some persons complain of his temper, they say he is harsh, impatient, and obstinate; that he presumes too much upon his own opinions, and eagerly aspires after honours and riches; part of these imputations are true, and I am obliged to keep a high hand over him, when he offends me with those sallies of ill humour; yet I love, esteem, and employ him in all affairs of consequence, because I am very sure that he loves my person, takes an interest in my preservation, and is ardently solicitous for the honour, glory, and grandeur, of me and my kingdom: he has no malignity in his heart; he is indefatigable in business, and fruitful in expedients; he is a careful manager of my revenue, a man who endeavours to be ignorant of nothing, and to render himself capable of conducting all affairs, whether

whether of peace or war ; he writes and speaks in a style that pleases me, because it is at once that of a soldier, and statesman : notwithstanding all his extravagancies, and little transports of passion, I find no one so capable of consoling me under every uneasiness.

The Chancellor Sillery.

He is of a compliant disposition, not easily offended, wonderfully insinuating in his behaviour, and cautious in his actions ; he has a good understanding, is well versed in science, and the business of his profession ; he speaks with method and perspicuity, he is not capable of forming black designs against others ; yet he is extremely solicitous to accumulate wealth and titles ; he is not of a humour to hazard lightly either his person or fortune for others ; his virtues and faults thus balanced, it is easy for me to use the former advantageously, and

to guard against the bad consequences of the latter.

The Chancellor Sillery was a man of no learning; Henry used to say of him and the Constable Montmorency, that with his Chancellor, who did not understand Latin, and his Constable, who could neither read nor write, he could execute the most difficult affairs.

M. de Villeroy.

He has been long practised in business, is thoroughly acquainted with the transactions of his own times, he has from his earliest youth been employed in state affairs, more than the two others; he observes great order and regularity, in the execution of his office, and judgment in distributing those papers, which belong to his employment: his abilities appear by his modesty and silence, and his reluctance to speak in public; yet he is obstinate, and cannot bear contradiction;

tion; he will temporize a while, and wait with patience till the faults of others have proved him to be in the right, which I have sometimes found my advantage in.

The Ten Wishes of Henry the Great.
(He had not the good fortune to obtain them all.)

1. Grace and spiritual blessings.
2. To preserve till death, the use of all the faculties of his mind, and body.
3. To see the religion he had formerly professed, in a fixed and peaceable situation.
4. To be delivered from his wife, (Queen Margaret) and to find one whose temper suited with his own; that would bring him Princes whom he might live to form, and educate himself.
5. To restore France to its ancient splendor.
6. To gain from Spain by Conquest, either Navarre, or Flanders, and Artois.
7. To gain a battle in person, against the King of Spain, and another against

the Grand Signior, a piece of good fortune he greatly envied Don John of Austria.

8. To bring back to their duty, without having recourse to violent measures, the Huguenot faction, headed by the Duke of Bouillon, La Trimouille, &c.

9. To see those two men, and the Duke of Epernon, reduced to implore his clemency.

The Tenth, regarded the accomplishment of his great designs, and as in these designs he had two principal objects, it was necessary to divide this wish into two; and first with regard to religion, he was desirous of reducing that prodigious number of religions with which all Europe was filled, and divided, to three principal ones at least, since it was not possible to re-unite them all under one sole faith. The other was wholly political and related to the number, the territory and equality, of the European powers,

powers, of whom he designed to compose that kind of great republic, the completion of which was frustrated, by his ever to be lamented unhappy death.

Henry IV. in a letter to the Duke of Sully, vindicates himself from the malicious aspersions thrown upon him : with the following extract from this letter, which gives a lively sketch of his character, I shall conclude this Appendix.

Some blame me for being too fond of buildings, and great works, others for liking hunting, dogs, and birds ; one says I have a passion for cards, dice, and other sorts of gaming : another condemns me for my attachment to women, to the pleasures of the table, plays, balls, &c. where, say they, I appear as gay and lively, with my grey beard, as the vainest young fellow of the court : I do not deny but there is some truth in all this, but if I am guilty of no excess in these pleasures,

ures, my conduct deserves more
 than blame, and some little indul-
 I ought to have in amusements,
 I bring no inconvenience on my peo-
 in consideration of the labours I
 endured from my infancy to fifty
 of age; my passion for women is
 to have the greatest empire over me,
 you know that on many occasions, I
 supported you against my mistresses,
 when an opportunity offers for exe-
 cuting those glorious designs, which I
 long formed, you shall find that I
 quit my mistresses, dogs, horses,
 gardens, buildings, and entertainments,
 to acquire honour and fame; for I hold
 it to be my principal duty, next to those
 due to God, my wife, my children,
 my faithful servants, and my people,
 whom I love as my children, to make
 myself be esteemed as a Prince, who is
 perfectly faithful to his word; &c. &c.

F I N I S.



